TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894. No. 271

"Cleanliness
Is next to Godliness," and good soaps are the best missionaries. Our stock of soaps consists of the best varieties from the most noted makers.
C. E. JONES - - 36 Govt. St.
Always Open.

A Pretty Clock

Is an ornamental and useful article to place on a mantel; it's something on which money cannot be wasted unless you pay too much for it; We are showing a big lot of Mantel Boudoir and Travelling Clocks at prices down to a living profit. We think it better to sell a lot at a living profit than a few at a high price.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
47 Government Street.

The Westside.

70 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA

Ladies who make purchases in our Cloak Department have the gratifying confidence and feeling that the Style is in strict accordance with the Fashionable and Refined Taste prevailing at the present time. Excellence of Style and Good Value is our motto.

HEINRICH DOWE, a German, invented a process that renders cloth bullet proof. So perfect is his invention that he has actually stood up dressed in a uniform of this wonderful cloth and been shot at without injury.

We do not claim that our Waterproof Ulsters with Golf Capes to be bullet proof, but we do claim that while porous they are impervious to rain, and that's what's wanted for months to come.

All our New Capes, Jackets, Rain and Waterproof Garments fit well, look well and give such satisfaction that customers are sure to come again. That's how our business has been built.

PRICES.—When you have compared prices you will find Spot Cash's quotations are the lowest in the city.

ISITWETENOUGHFORYOU?

If so, come and buy an Umbrella. Fifty dozen direct from the maker, just opened. A large assortment of Novelties in Ladies' Ivory, Plain and Mounted in Silver and Gold Plated. Prices range from 75 cents upward and satisfaction is guaranteed.

J HUTCHESON & CO.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company!

Are now prepared to supply the public at lowest prices with a choice stock of TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKENS. All poultry killed and dressed to order and delivered free of charge to any part of the city on the shortest notice. Note the address:

B. C. POULTRY AND COMMISSION CO., 22 1-2 Pandora Street, corner of Broad and Cormorant street. Opposite City Market. nov9-3m

SURPRISING REDUCTIONS
FROM FORMER PRICES.

A. GREGG & SON,
Tailors, - - 62 Yates St.

Preventive

In rainy weather dark and gloomy;
With the mud and water in the street,
You find your shoes with holes are roomy
And clammy dampness soaks your feet.

But coughs and colds can be prevented,
And in a way the world extols
An antidote is here presented—
Get a pair of good

.....Cork Soles..

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Budd's Majority for Governor Decreased, But is Still Substantial.

Sutro Elected Mayor of San Francisco, Dr. O'Donnell Running a Close Second.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Returns of the vote for the municipal offices are complete. Adolph Sutro goes to the mayor's office by a majority over all competitors and a plurality of 18,128 over Dr. O'Connell, his closest competitor. The rest of the ticket is mixed. The new board of supervisors will have seven Republicans and the new board of education will contain six Republicans, three Democrats and three non-partisans. Complete returns from 1658 precincts out of a total of 2274 in the state give Budd 97,182, Estee 95,049 and Webster 43,567. This represents a total vote of 248,633. With 610 precincts to be heard from, there is a possibility of a further reduction in Budd's plurality.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 9.—Official returns will be necessary to decide whether the Democrat or the Populist ticket has won. This morning the chances appear to favor the Populists by a small plurality. The Democrats thus far can claim only two congressmen with certainty.

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—Senator Gorman said to-day in regard to the result of the election that it was hard to tell what particular thing was most influential in bringing it about. He did not think the Democratic defeat would be lasting.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Cleveland is more silent, if possible, since the election than he was before, and declines to talk as freely as formerly on politics with his cabinet advisers. He is working hard on his annual messages and remains at Woodley, where his privacy is not disturbed. Some of the cabinet officials want to do some talking, and are kept from doing so by the President who evidently indicated pretty strongly to the secretaries that he does not care to have anything said by anyone connected with the administration regarding the result of Tuesday's election. This is more than irksome to Secretaries Smith, Herbert and Carlisle whose hot Southern blood boils at the criticisms passed on the President and the charge from one prominent Democrat leader after another throughout the country that the President is responsible for the general and overwhelming defeat of democracy. To those with whom they feel they can talk they are eloquent in the defense of the President, maintaining that the responsibility of the party's disaster is due to the bad leadership and bad faith of Democrats in Congress, particularly in the senate. A gentleman connected with the administration and very close to Mr. Cleveland, said that Mr. Cleveland cared nothing for what the politicians chose to say, because he knew that the people did not blame him for the failure to carry out the verdict at the polls in 1892, and that their rebuke this year was not intended for him, but for the men who refused to follow his leadership and who he himself was forced to rebuke for the failure to obey the mandate of the electors. Mr. Cleveland, he said, felt more than ever that he was the president of the people, that he owed nothing to the politicians and that if they have been shipwrecked, after refusing to follow the course he was ordered to sail by the people, it did not reflect upon him and could in no manner injure him in the esteem of the great mass of the American voters.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9.—The friends of W. C. Owens are becoming alarmed, the Republicans having cut down his majority to two.

One Teaspoonful Every Three Hours

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE taken as above will cure a cold.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Druggists, Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—Lady's silver watch on Thursday night on Yates street, between Quadra and Blanchard. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 50 Quadra St. n9-2i

TO BE LET or leased the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, in good running order; will shortly be vacant; a good chance for an energetic man. Address Mrs. M. Fisher, 143 Pandora Avenue, City. n1-1m

NOTICE.

FAR WEST LODGE, K. of P

Members of the above lodge are requested to assemble at Castle Hall on Sunday, November 11th, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, J. B. Carmichael.

All members of the order are cordially requested to attend.

STEPHEN JONES, C. C.
SM. PFERDNER, K. of R. and S.
no79

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria at its next sitting by George Meldram for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in and upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, on Yates street, in the city of Victoria, from James Wishart and G. G. Meldram to said G. G. Meldram.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D. 1894.

JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Acts; and in the Matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited.

The time for settling the list of contributories and adjudicating upon the claims of creditors of the company has been enlarged to Friday, 9th November, 1894, at 11 a.m., and the place appointed is Mr. Justice Crease's chambers at the law courts, Victoria.

Dated 2nd November, 1894.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidator.

Enlarged by order of Mr. Justice Crease to Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the same hour and place. nov2-2w

GREATER NEW YORK.

People of Brooklyn Vote in Favor of Consolidation.

New York, Nov. 9.—The fact was established beyond doubt yesterday that the city of Brooklyn on election day gave a majority for consolidation. The majority in this city for consolidation was 17,344. There were recorded for the greater New York 52,221 votes and against it 34,877. Long Island City's majority for the union with New York was 2376. The other places in Queen's county have not yet made reports, but indications are that they will all favor consolidation. Richmond county, too, expressed the opinion that it wanted to be part of the metropolis. Thirteen electoral districts of Brooklyn are yet to be heard from, but it is not possible that the practical results will be changed. In the thirty-one wards of this city, a total vote of 125,883 was divided on the question, there being 63,641 for and 62,248 against consolidation. This is a close division, but consolidation won. A great many voters did not express any opinion on the subject of greater New York. The total registration this year in Brooklyn was 191,628, but the combined gubernatorial vote, which was divided among six candidates, was only about 170,000. Only 125,889 expressed an opinion as to consolidation.

HOWARD GOULD'S ENGAGEMENT

He and Miss Tyler, the Actress, Are to Be Married.

New York, Nov. 9.—The statement is being made with some positiveness that Howard Gould is to marry Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, after all. Mr. Gould's engagement to the young actress was announced some time ago and was said to have been broken early last spring. It is now said that the engagement was never broken, but that the report was circulated merely to save Mr. Gould and Miss Tyler the notoriety which attended their engagement. Miss Tyler is playing in "Shenandoah" at the Academy of Music. Manager Gilmore of the Academy says the engagement has undoubtedly not been broken off. When seen last night Mr. Gilmore said: "There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Gould is still engaged to Miss Tyler. He very often comes here to see her play, and I believe he has more than once taken her home in a cab. Miss Tyler does not deny the report that her engagement has not been broken." Miss Tyler has not been playing at the Academy for two or three nights, and was not there last evening, owing to a severe sore throat. She is living with her father, General Kirkland, in West Thirty-sixth street. Neither Miss Tyler nor General Kirkland would receive callers last night and both decline positively to talk concerning the engagement. It is said Miss Tyler still wears the handsome ruby ring which Mr. Gould gave her when their engagement was first announced. Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been at the Waldorf, has gone out of town, but will return to the Waldorf on Monday. Howard Gould, who is living in Tarrytown, could not be found in this city last evening. In addition to Manager Gilmore's statement and the story of the unreturned engagement ring, it is said that Miss Tyler was in constant correspondence with Mr. Gould during his stay in Europe last summer. General Kirkland said last April that his daughter had broken the engagement owing to the opposition of the Gould family to the match. It was said that the Goulds, especially Howard Gould's sister, Miss Helen Gould, looked very unfavorably upon the alliance, owing to the fact that Miss Tyler was a divorced woman. A friend of Howard Gould's said last evening: "I have often thought that the engagement was never actually off, and think it possible it may be publicly announced again shortly."

PORT SIMPSON PROJECT.

Railway from Quebec via Hudson Bay—Oil in Athabasca.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Mr. Fraser, an expert, who is boring for oil in the Athabasca, N. W. T., district by instructions of the government, has arrived here. He says that although he has not struck the oil stream where he is boring at 1000 feet he expects to do so every day. There is abundance of oil in the district, and at some points it is oozing out of the surface of the ground. He has come east for more pipes.

An application appears in to-morrow's official gazette for a charter to build a railway from Quebec to Port Simpson on the Pacific coast, with a deep water harbor at Hudson Bay.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

WAR NEARING AN END.

Chinese Army Suffering from Exhaustion and Extremely Cold Weather.

Admiral Freemantle Says the War Will be Finally Settled at Port Arthur.

London, Nov. 9.—A dispatch published here says the Japanese forces have captured Talienwan. The Chinese fleet is at Weihaiwei and the Russian fleet at Chee Foo.

A Yokoham a dispatch says the Japanese fleet are laying torpedoes at Port Arthur and completing the trap which they have been preparing for the Chinese.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Echo de Paris says France will never reply to the proposals to intervene for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the Chinese-Japanese war until she shall have learned exactly what are Russia's thoughts and hopes regarding the matter.

London, Nov. 9.—A Chee Foo dispatch reports that hundreds of Chinese are arriving there from Manchuria, whence they are fleeing, frightened at the approach of the Japanese. The Chinese and such vessels of the Chinese fleet that are not cooped up at Port Arthur, have been ordered to attack the Japanese wherever they meet them. It is reported that two of the forts of Port Arthur have been captured by the Japanese. The Chinese soldiers are deserting from New Chwang fearing an attack by Japanese.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—The northern Chinese army is reported to be suffering from starvation and exposure to the extremely cold weather. They have retreated to the mountains. The Japanese army is said to be encamped at Ping Whang Ching. Fifteen thousand Chinese are being pursued by the Japanese. It is not expected that a determined stand will be made against the Japanese.

British Admiral Freemantle declares that the last engagements of any importance between the Japanese and Chinese will be fought at Port Arthur.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Dr. Smith's African Expedition Reaches Berber in Good Condition.

London, Nov. 9.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, it is stated, demands the retirement of Minister of Commerce Berlepsh from the Prussian Ministry.

The latest developments show the prohibitory order recently issued by Germany against American cattle was not based on sanitary reasons.

The pope presided for two hours yesterday at the conference held to consider the union of the eastern and western churches. The eastern patriarchs approved the decisions of the conference, notably the one in favor of maintaining the traditional privileges of Catholics in the east.

Germany, through Emperor William, replying to President Dole's official notification, has acknowledged the Hawaiian republic.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that negotiations are proceeding in London for a Mexican 6 per cent. loan of £2,500,000, to be issued to the public at 67 1-2.

American railway securities, notably Union Pacific, were higher on the London stock exchange to-day.

Deputy Prampolini, who was connected with the dissolved socialist league, has been banished from Italy for three months.

The lord mayor's show attending the installation of Sir Jos. Renauls, the new lord mayor, to-day, was very tame. The crowd was small.

Lieut. Boborykin has been sentenced to life servitude in Siberia for implication in a plot against the czar.

The scientific expedition headed by Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, bound for Berber, Africa, has been heard from soon after their arrival at Berber. Dr. Smith reached a large stream believed to be the Erer. The party explored an unknown country west of Milmil and surveyed several rivers. The health of the party is good.

The Times has received a letter from William Lloyd Garrison of Boston in defence of the crusade against lynching.

Bismarck has postponed his departure for Friedrischruhe on account of the illness of Princess Bismarck.

MOSLEY HALL DEAD.

Promoter of Many Railway and Navigation Schemes Dies in New York.

New York, Nov. 9.—Mosley Hall died at his home, No. 434 West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday, aged 83. He has been active of late years as a promoter of railway enterprises, was interested in the Panama canal scheme, and was sent to Central America in 1850 to report on the feasibility of constructing a canal. He was the originator of the river and harbor convention held in Chicago in early days, and his efforts in developing the Chicago harbor won for him the name of "Father of Chicago." He has been interested in nearly every river, harbor and canal improvement enterprise between New York and Chicago. Mr. Hall opened the first railway office in the city of New York. It was located at the corner of Dey street and Broadway. In 1832 he was editor of the New Orleans Picayune. He has had the handling of vast sums of money during his life, but died a poor man.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Review of China's Military and Commercial Policy Antecedent to the War.

Dismemberment of China Predicted—Only Foreign Intervention Can Prevent It.

An old adage says: "Never prophecy until you are sure." From the standpoint of knowing the characteristics of the Chinese thoroughly, their strong points and their inherent weaknesses, the inevitable result of war between these nations could be predicted with absolute certainty, if foreign powers remained neutral.

"The love of money is the root of all evil." The summum bonum of the Chinese, no matter their station, from the viceroy of a province down to the coolie (beast of burden) is money. The love of money is ingrained in them; it is in fact part of their nature. The accumulation and hoarding of money may be cited as their strong point. To such an extent is this carried that it becomes their great weakness and the prime cause of China's past wars and rebellions, as well as the present trouble with Japan, as will be proved later on. To what degree of turpitude they will go to get money, I have dealt with in another letter. I may, however, to exemplify, say that nothwithstanding the impunity with which our most unscrupulous yet heaven-directed administration deal with the public funds, the Chinese are pretty near their equal in that line.

It is a well known fact that even the very poor Chinese who have some small secret hoard, will most strenuously deny the same, even under torture. They rarely take any part of this store except to purchase their coffin, their one extravagance, not trusting to the honesty of their heirs to provide a decent coffin after their death. "The poor have peace; the rich many troubles," is one of their proverbs. "He who has money has cause to weep; he who has none may soundly sleep," is another. A rich Chinese has a pretty hard time, being subject to official squeezes at all times, more particularly during war or rebellion. Then they are bled freely, nor do they dare refuse. Rich men affect poverty to escape these squeezes but without avail, for pay they must when called upon. To propitiate the official and reduce the amount demanded, they bribe through understrappers. Such is China. The thief bribes to escape punishment, the rich man to save his money.

For over 250 years an estimated 400,000,000 Chinese have submitted to the rule of an estimated 15,000,000 Manchurians, an alien race. Surely this fact may be taken as proof positive that the Chinese are not a fighting race. Fear only will make them disgorge a little of their hoard, fear for their own safety, never fear for their country. These people will expatiate on the mythical stories of China's wars, what has been done in the past and what terrible things China will do in the future should the Fan qui's (foreign devils) not behave themselves and submit quietly to their exactions. For more than 40 years this twaddle has been current in the English papers. Even in the latest this intensely silly rubbish is published as being the views of experts(?) They would be more properly described were they called some of England's bad bargains, some of whom it is quite possible never saw an angry shot fired; but they may have a chance very shortly if we may judge by passing events.

Pending authentic accounts from the seat of war, the absurd bombast published in the English papers should be taken with a big dose of salt, for the very reason that they are published for the special purpose of misleading the English public. This was done during the Franco-Chinese trouble, it would be a misnomer to call it war and it is evident that garbled reports are published about this. Why, will be made manifest later on.

We have it on record that the late Secretary Blaine, U. S. A., sent a dispatch to the American envoy at Pekin desiring him to bring to the notice of the Tsung-li Yamen (board of foreign affairs) that certain things were done at Hong Kong not at all satisfactory to the United States. It must be taken for granted that Secretary Blaine was taking a quiet shot at England's very small colony, which has risen to great commercial importance since 1860, in consequence of the rapacious exactions of the Chinese officials from men who had become rich (immensely in some cases) in foreign employ, on the ground that this money or the greater portion had been made in aiding foreigners to smuggle opium and divers other things into China—silk, tea and divers other things out. That smuggling was rife throughout China in early days is well known. To what extent, I knew of one instance where a large ship entered the port of Foochow in ballast, loaded a full cargo of teas and cleared out in ballast. Foreigners made large fortunes in tea in those days and all those who had anything to do in the smuggling. It will be seen that there was some right on the official side of the question.

From our first opening up trade with China, nearly all our dealings with the natives has been done through native go-betweens who understood more or less English. Through these men, called compradores, the foreign merchant sells and buys, making his own bargains, the compradores' percentage being deducted from the amount paid on goods sold, and charged in the price of the goods bought. In every transaction where money passed, paying out or receiving in, no matter the amount, these men took a percentage, never very small, sometimes very large, consequently they waxed rich. Those in firms doing a large trade become immensely rich. There is a seamy side, very much so, in the China trade; thereby hangs a tale not to be entered upon now.

To escape being squeezed out of their money these men reside in Hong Kong temporarily, making stealthy visits to their homes when they can bribe the local officials at a reasonable rate. These men are the financiers of the many industries carried on in Hong Kong.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the immense ramifications or the volume of trade and divers other things that centres in this very small colony. The following few items will give my readers some slight information on the subject: The total net value of foreign commodities imported into China during 1872 was: Haikwan taels, 137,422,672 (Hk. taels equal 4s. 4 1-4d.) Hong Kong to China, Haikwan, taels 69,816,916, over 52.33 per cent. of the whole. Great Britain, 28,870,130; India, 13,861,004; Straits and other British colonies, 2,934,841; in all 115,483,001, over 84 per cent. Out of 37,927 entries and clearances 18,973 were British vessels, with a tonnage of 19,316,815 out of 29,440,573. One item of the imports, "Heaven's light," (opium) was Hk. taels 27,418,152. Including opium, India sells to China 41,279,241, over 30.76 per cent. of the whole trade.

In view of the foregoing it is not to be expected that British officials will do other than help China in every possible way, for Indian rather than British trade has for many years been first considered. Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless absolutely true. Any dynastic change in China is certain to very materially affect the opium trade. Rather than this trade should suffer war was carried on from 1834 to 1860. Excessive exactions, miscalled indemnities, the English trader was made to pay under the head of likin (war tax). The collecting of this money in the first instance was the cause of the Taiping rebellion, which lingered on from 1850 to 1864, during which time many millions of lives were lost. The famine that followed can be traced home to the same cause. Rather than this trade should suffer we lent our aid to quell this rebellion; the offer of the Taipings to open up the whole country to trade was refused, simply because they refused to admit opium. In order that this vile trade should prosper the civilized world has been flooded with Asiatic, that is, Chinese, slave labor, of which Hong Kong is the depot. In order that this trade shall continue England in all probability will be dragged into this war, which can only end in war throughout Europe.

For the English race and the white race generally, more particularly those who "toil and spin," the doing away with the "dog in the manger" dynasty cannot but be extremely beneficial. The opening up of this vast country, with its immense mineral and other wealth, would be a blessing to the whole human race. No event that could possibly happen would be so beneficial to our province as the opening up of China, Mongolia, Manchria and Thibet. The surplus labor of the world would flock there trade would spring up in all directions, a demand would be created for foodstuffs. Our spars and lumber would be in great demand. British Columbia and the world generally would get rid of their benefits to be derived in their own the benefits to be derived in their own country would be so much greater than they are here that they would disappear like a bad dream. These views may be set down as Utopian, but they but shadow forth what we may confidently expect if these great countries are opened up to the world like unto this and the United States.

It is most amusing to read in Canadian and American papers about the provinces of Mongolia, Manchuria and Thibet. The first is over ten times, the second nearly three times and the last over five times as large as the United Kingdom. None of the natives of these countries are Chinese any more than Canadians are Americans.

A few words more about the Hong Kong Chinese merchants will enable the reader better to understand the situation.

If not the whole, at the least 75 per cent. of the foreign Chinese commerce is entirely in their hands. If they do not supply the capital they secure the payment of the monthly money to the relatives or the owners of the slaves, men or women, sent abroad. Seventy-five per cent. of the food and other commodities supplied to these people in foreign countries is in their hands. Nearly all the opium sold in foreign countries by Chinese is supplied or financiered by these men, and at least 75 per cent. of the immense amount of money, over one hundred million dollars, annually drained by traders and laborers throughout the world, pass into China through their hands. The very lowest estimate give an average of over ten dollars per month sent to Hong Kong by each Chinaman on the Pacific coast for wages, food, clothes and sundries. This drainage of the world's capital has been going on steadily since 1860, when England's minister with an army at his back enforced the right by treaty to deal in coolie, i.e., slave labor.

Under the egis of the British flag in England's small colony, Hong Kong, the coolie traffic is one of their great sources of wealth. To the English? No, they get but a small portion; to the Chinese, who claim to be British or Chinese subjects as it suits their purposes.

In October, 1893, in the United States of Brazil, a decree was made permitting the free entry of Chinese and Japanese immigrants. Several large syndicates sent special agents to Hong Kong to find out what prospect there was of getting the supply; 150,000 coolies were to be taken over at once, and once established a big number would be required in Brazil for several years. The supply of this class of labor is only limited by the demand. The prospect of doing such a large business induced (no doubt urged) Sir William Robinson, governor, etc., to send the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, register-general and protector of Chinese, to London to confer with the colonial office on the subject. (China Mail, Oct. 6, 1893.) "If the traffic is to be established, and it seems inevitable that it will be established, there is no use of allowing the claims of this colony as the departing point of the steamers to be overlooked. Hong Kong is the natural outlet for the trade of South China. Its interests must not be out-voted by the people of Exeter Hall, who are sure to raise a storm of deprecation as soon as the proposal is made known to them." "The agents of the Brazilian government must deal through Chinese firms, which means that there will be a certain amount of sneezing."

The traffic in slave labor that is encouraged and carried on openly by Chinese in Hong Kong would subject these men to decapitation when caught in Chinese territory. The more Chinamen sent abroad the more opium is consumed and sold. Here we have the whole secret.

When it is taken into consideration the very extraordinary power the rich Chinese hold in Hong Kong and elsewhere—no matter what business they take in hand they drive the foreigners out—it will be conceded that the accumulation of wealth is their strong point.

It is a well established fact that the harder a Chinaman finds it to cheat you (for cheat you he will) the more he respects you, and vice versa. A few years ago foreigners made large profits in China, and the squeezes of the Chinese, though comparatively small, were large in the aggregate, and the very fact of foreigners allowing their servants to make so much money—this, together with the very lavish manner in which money was squandered for food, clothes, amusements and divers other things—bred in the Chinese mind a kind of contempt, so much so that they would use the term, "all same fool as foreign man."

In later days when profits were nil, and often worse, when firm after firm went down to rise no more, the Chinese servants took their former masters' places, buying their property for a very small part of its cost. The master had the experience; the servant the money.

When the building of railways, telegraphs and other modern things was proposed, the answer always was, "just now no care; wait, by'n bye can do." The same answer about factories and warships. The fact is they had no faith in people who could not take care of their money when they had it in plenty.

To such an extent did they carry their hoarding that it is the rock they have split upon. This applies alike to merchant and official. They had great wealth, but they could not be induced to spend it outside of their own country.

For many years after the telegraph was established nothing could induce them to have it in China. The first land line of barely eight miles was built by the Great Northern Telegraph company of Denmark; the line was run from the writer's premises at Pagoda Anchor-

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Appearances are Deceitful.

When you want Eddy's Matches don't take the appearance only of the box as a guarantee. Inferior matches are now put up in close imitation of theirs, but for the name. Pause—Beware—and insist on having

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House.

83 Douglas St.

SOME REAL BARGAINS!

We have bought a manufacturer's lot of Sample Umbrellas at a discount of 30 per cent. so we can sell you cheap Umbrellas.

... ALSO ...

A manufacturer's lot of sample carpets. We can give you pieces of Carpet worth $1.50 for 50c.

A Complete Stock in Every Department at Reasonable Prices.

J. Horner & Co.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C. Telephone 502. nov6-tf

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No ache or pain on account. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. One used will use again. Invigorates those organs only of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in plain envelope. $1 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

GROCERIES.

DON'T.. FORGET

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures.

Always on hand a large and well selected stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chops, Wheat and Rolled Barley. Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS

Cash Grocery

Frisco Saloon Pilot Bread
Lunch Biscuits
Boston Biscuits
Penny Ginger Bread
High Tea
Daisy
Lemon
Scotch Short Bread

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 33 Fort St.

NOTICE.

In addition to my Agency for WELLS FARGO & CO., I am now prepared to receive Express matter of every description for transmission daily to SEATTLE, TACOMA, SPOKANE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and other points in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY.

MONEY ORDERS issued payable at 15,000 cities and special facilities for the payment of MONEY BY TELEGRAPH.

GOLD DUST and BARS purchased.

AGENCY of the Canton Insurance Office (Marine) of Hongkong.

F. H. WORLOCK,
Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.
18 Trounce Avenue. 01

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Read This

List and compare it with others, you will then find the advantage in price and terms of calling on

LEE & FRASER,
11 Trounce Avenue

15 acres, good land, near city, dwelling, outbuildings and fine orchard, 12 acres cleared; price, $2700.
3 acres Ross Bay, all improved, with dwelling for $2500.
1 corner lot, Dudley Avenue; price, $300, easy terms.
1 lot Fernwood road, good location for building; only $475.
1 lot, Edward street, 60x132; planted in fruit trees; $630.
Also good list of farms from $25 to $100 per acre.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

age to other premises of the writer at Foochow. It was quite a common occurrence for the wire to be cut and carried away. After the hign Chinese officials found its utility they purchased the line and employed some of the Danish electricians to teach Chinese. A few heads were lopped off, stopping any further cutting of the line.

After the Laiping rebellion was put down, Li Hung Chang and Tseng Kwo fan, the great rival officials, petitioned the emperor to be allowed to build ships of war upon foreign plans. This only was required to drive the foreign devils into the sea. This has been their objective point for years. They like us no better now than they ever did.

The petition was granted and several building yards were established. They commenced building vessels from obsolete designs. Engines, boilers rigging and sails for several were sent out from France. These were duplicated and fitted into other vessels. The Foochow arsenal was something of a contract job. Chinese were to be taught to build ships, engines and boilers, to navigate and fight them in five years after certain machinery was in working order. For this purpose several millions of dollars were granted. Skilful artisans were engaged, principally French, and the different open ports were diligently ransacked for the most skilful Chinese workmen. Young men were taken who had been educated in Hong Kong, to be taught by English navy officers to be ready to officer and command these vessels when built. Some of the ships were ready before the officers. The first was commanded by an old Ningpo pilot, the second by an ex-doctor's servant in one of H. M. ships, the third by a ship's compradore, excooks and billiard markers were taken as officers. Poor and all as these men were, they were better suited for the work than the Chinese dudes that followed them. The engineers of those vessels were equally on a par with the officers. The rapid advance in Japan and the trouble with Japan about Formosa quickened them up and forced them to spend money. The two ironclads, Ling Yuen and Chen Yuen, were contracted for. The alphabetical gun vessels were contracted for through Sir Robert Hart. In 1884 eleven out of thirteen of these vessels were destroyed in fifteen minutes by the French fleet of seven vessels, under the command of Admiral Courbet. Fight there was none; their guns were loaded, they fired them off and then jumped overboard. With the exception of the captain's gig all their boats had been taken away, and the poor devils that could not swim went down with the vessels when they sank. Two vessels escaped; their officers ran them ashore, then got ashore themselves and took to the hills, though they were miles away from any danger. When the true account of the battle at the mouth of the Yalu river is made public it is more than probable that it will appear that the vessels that got on shore were put there purposely, for such is Chinese fighting.

After the French trouble quite a number of warships were ordered from England and Germany; their own building yards were kept busy also. They were well warned about the Japanese. While outwardly scorning the idea of Japan even daring to fight them, they were quaking with fright lest Japan would attack them. Captain Lang, R. N., was engaged to organize and get their officers to act in concert, and there is no doubt that he did his level best. For twenty-eight years different skilled officers have done the same, yet they are but little farther advanced in naval tactics than they were at the first, if the account of their line of battle at the Yalu river may be taken as correct.

The Chinese fleet was made up of four ironclads, elven cruisers, one gun vessel with turret, and four torpedo boats. Of these two cruisers, one gun vessel and four torpedo boats though discretion the better part of valor and skipped for safety up the Yalu river, leaving four ironclads and nine cruisers against Japan's eleven. The battle commenced at 1.15 p.m. and ended at 5 p.m., the fight lasting three hours and three quarters, during which time Japan's casualties were 30 killed and 100 wounded. This tells its own tale. Either the Chinese did not fight or they fired off their quick firing guns without taking aim. Further, that the greater portion of the men killed and wounded were in the admiral's ship, Matshushima. We have no account of the casualties on the Chinese fleet, but from the number of vessels lost we may conclude they were very heavy, sufficiently so to utterly demoralize the officers and crews of the remainder of the fleet, and it is extremely doubtful if they can be brought to face Japan's warships again. If they can possibly get away from their ships they will risk death to do so. We may expect to hear that the ships in Port Arthur have been deserted.

The battle of Ping Yang is another example of Chinese fighting. The very best troops that China could produce, with China's most noted generals in command, were most ignominiously defeated, dispersed and taken prisoners. Japan's casualties, 11 officers and 154 privates killed, 30 officers and 521 privates wounded. Out of over 20,000 Chinese officers and privates 14,500 were taken prisoners. What became of the balance? Like unto officers and sailors in the navy, Chinese soldiers cannot be brough to face the Japs again if they can possibly avoid doing so.

A small army corps of 10,000 Japs could march (be carried by Chinese soldiers if they demanded them) from end to end of China without the very slightest danger of having anything approaching to a pitched battle. Japan could land two thousand troops in any of the seaboard provinces without any serious opposition and levy an indemnity and be certain of its being paid. She can do exactly the same with Formosa, for there are many places where troops can be landed without going near any fortifications. The days of attacking forts merely to show bravado are past. During the Franco-Chinese war (?) Admiral Courbet lost only fourteen men, and part of these were lost by an accident.

The situation: Japan has now several army corps in the field. Corea is in her possession, which we may conclude she will hold, taking England's precedent in Egypt as justification. The Gulf of Pichili is patrolled by her fleet. She can land troops, munitions of war and provisions at her leisure. She has the remainder of the Chinese fleet as secure as rats in a trap, without the slightest prospect of getting either provisions, munitions of war or coal. She can land troops on the peninsula at the back of Port Arthur and scare them into abandoning their ships. From late accounts she has taken Cheefoo, so Weihaiwei is in the same predicament as Port Arthur. Formosa and the seaboard provinces are at her mercy. We may confidently expect to hear that Pekin is, if not taken, also at her mercy. China is paying dear for her weakness in hoarding her money instead of keeping her army and navy up in sufficient strength and organization to compete with her hereditary enemy. Nothing can save her except foreign intervention, which may be set down as risky—very. We may therefore conclude that the Manchu dynasty is drawing to and end. All the foreign powers are increasing their fleets in the east, in case any partition may take place, and so be ready for a scramble. We already hear that the terrible Chinese mice are worrying the Siberian cats, which means another slice of Manchuria for Russia. No matter who goes short it will not be Russia.

Much twaddle is published about China being able to recuperate during the winter and drive the Japs out in the spring. August and September are the two worst months in China for extreme heat and terrible storms and typhoons. After the middle of October the northeast monsoon blows true, and the most delightful, health-giving weather is certain for four months, and beyond an occasional northeast gale there is delightful Indian summer.

On the 23rd of October, 1860, our last treaty was signed at Pekin, our troops leaving about the 26th, but one month later would not have made any great difference. Before the 21st of November Japan will have either concluded a treaty or decided to winter in Pekin. Should she do so there is not the slightest danger of any other province coming to the aid of the metropolis or of the province of Chihli. Nothing possible can save China as she is now except foreign intervention or a very large indemnity, which will cripple her for years.

With a few words on Japan I will close my screed for the present. Forty years ago Japan was a closed country, except to one Dutch vessel each year. Japan to-day has at the least one hundred thousand men in China and Corea, and if we may judge by the reports in circulation she has at her mercy the immense empire of China, through the sheer determination of her emperor and her people to become the equals alike in war and in peace of other nations. What she has done in art we know; what she has accomplished in a very short time at war we also know. What she will accomplish commercially as a trading nation we have yet to find out, but one may judge from the volume of trade during 1892 and may base a pretty fair calculation:

Exports, 91,102,754 yen; imports, 71,321,079 yen. The items raw cotton and cotton yarn—of the first she imported to the value of 12,234,155; of the second, 7,131,980. She has a large fleet of fine merchant steamers. The domestic debt of Japan in 1891-92 was $294,958,469; the foreign debt amounted to $4,488,124. Against this debt she has a reserve fund amounting in 1892 to $14,022,021.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, 25th Oct., 1894.

GLADSTONE AND HOLMES.

A Convention of Which Home Rule was the Subject.

Dr. Ernest Hart has written an interesting account of a conversation between Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mr. Gladstone at a dinner at the house of Sir Henry Thompson. It was on the day after the rejection of the home rule bill in 1886. The autocrat of the breakfast table, in talking about the dinner with Dr. Hart a year ago, remarked how Mr. Gladstone at the very moment of the crisis was gay and sprightly, impressive and full of exuberant energy. When the premier, with a blush and a smile, had referred to what he called his faux pas, Wendell Holmes made bold to ask if he was not sorry at the rejection of the home rule bill. He threw his head back as if in thought, and answered in stately fashion:

"As a politician I am grieved: as a statesman I can hardly regret that this country will think yet again before it takes this great onward step, but I have no ultimate fear."

Then Holmes asked him:

"What do you intend? Shall you dissolve?"

After bending his brow for a moment, Mr. Gladstone laughed with almost boyish enjoyment, and said he would give the same answer as he had already given to an ambassadress, that "under similar circumstances such things have been done."

Holmes, in reminding Dr. Hart of the scene, says he saw a look of concern in the faces of those around the table as though they were skating on too thin ice, and certainly he was! It is only an American who could have ventured to question the G. O. M. on such a subject.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

GOLF AND INSOMNIA.

The Scottish Game Described as an Effectual Cure.

A writer in the Scotsman, commenting upon the Marquess of Salisbury's recent address to the members of the British Association at Oxford, expressed regret that his Lordship should be a victim to the modern and very prevalent disorder of insomnia. He went on to appeal to the medical profession for some prompt and effective remedy for that distressing ill. "Would that the noble leader of the Conservative party would take a three months' course of golf," was the inward exclamation of one who had himself suffered from insomnia, and was at the time rejoicing in a succession of nights of profound and refreshing sleep.

Golf is the game for the exhausted brainworker at any stage of his life. No junior is too young; no senior too old, to learn it; to learn it and to enjoy it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. On the golf links of St. Andrew's the man of seventy looks fifty, and the man of fifty has the appearance of thirty-five. The chief reasons for this are that both the old man and the middle-aged can eat, digest, and sleep. There are scores, perhaps hundreds, of educated men of all classes, between the ages of forty and ninety, at St. Andrew's at this moment, and they are, without exception, the healthiest and handsomest collection of middle-aged and old men the writer has ever seen.

Sleeplessness, so far as the writer was able to discover in a three weeks' sojourn at St. Andrew's, is absolutely unknown to the regular gold-player. One may almost say it is impossible. Living, as he does, in the open air, and taking several hours of daily exercise without unpleasant fatigue, and with a mind constantly, but not laboriously, interested, he eats well, and so the brain is adequately nourished. The blood, too, is thoroughly oxydized, and by the due exercise of all the muscles is made to flow evenly through the body without abnormal concentration upon the brain. The are the indispensable conditions of sound and certain sleep, and these conditions are admirably fulfilled by regular and systematic golfing. Golf has the merit of being a real "cure," under reasonable physiological conditions, and with the cure of sleeplessness it brings many other advantages, such as strengthened muscles, a toned-up heart, a vigorous appetite, and sound digestion.—London Hospital.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, *when*

You use Cottolene

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, *when*

You use Cottolene

Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, *when*

You use Cottolene

Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, *when*

You use Cottolene

Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, *when*

You use Cottolene

Famous cooks, prominent physicians and thousands of everyday housekeepers endorse it. Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 20 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Body, Brain, Nerve Power, Headache, Pain in the Back, Premature Old Age, Nervousness, Lassitude, Dizziness, Want of Energy, Nervousness in Females, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Fits, Nervous Trembling, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions caused by self-abuse or excesses in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes $5.00. Mailed before. After. Genuine to be paid by ROBERT Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. ag27

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Elastic Truss with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 57 patents to overcome DEFORMITY Ill. book free

CHARLES CLUTHE, 180 King St. W., Toronto.

JUST ARRIVED AT

Weiler Bros.

All Wool Art Squares,

(VARIOUS SIZES.)

Linen Crumb Cloths.

(These will save your Carpets during the Winter.

Skin Rugs,

WHITE, GREY AND BLACK.

These Rugs are very cheap and suitable for any room

WEILER BROS.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Eclipses all Meat Extracts or Home-made Beef Tea.

It is Fifty Times as Nourishing and makes

A Strengthening and Invigorating Beverage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Dewdney.

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT.

Meeting of the Nations

In aid of the Orphans' Homes of the city, in A.O.U.W. HALL, Yates street.

Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p.m.

National Airs! National Costumes!

"Prison Scene" and Grand Duett from "Il Trovatore." Violin and piano solos, etc. Tickets, 50c., two children admitted on one tickets. W. Edgar Buck, Director. 7-6t

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials.

FINE STAGE,
LARGE GALLERY,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
PROPERLY VENTILATED,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

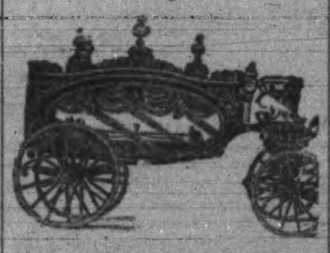
Open for engagements after 5th October next. ALSO TWO LARGE LODGE ROOMS.

Apply to G. Leiser, R. T. Williams, J. D. Warren, Hall Committee.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

Dentists' Notice.

We, the undersigned dentists of Victoria, agree to close our respective offices on Saturday afternoons after one o'clock throughout the year: A. C. West, A. E. Verrinder, D. J. Quinlan, T. J. Jones, Findley & Baker, S. G. Clemence, Lewis Hall, A. Humber, S. M. Hartman, H. F. Moody. n3-1m

Just arrived, first car of new season's curing Griffin's Celebrated Winnipeg Meats.

EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE.

13 & 14 City Market, opposite Broad St. Also, fifty small tube Fall Creamery and Choice Dairy Butter. oc25-1mo

My Annual Importation of

DUTCH BULBS

Have arrived from Holland, and are very fine. Also very fine Lawn Grass Seed. This year's crop.

WM. DODDS, Florist and Seedsman

127 Fort Street. o12-1m

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.

VICTORIA, B. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of Peter Gerard, Deceased.

All persons having claims against Peter Gerard, late of the city of Victoria, deceased, are hereby required to send or deliver to the undersigned full particulars of their claims on or before the 7th day of December, 1894, after which date the executors will distribute the assets of the testator, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

H. G. HALL,
12 Bastion Square, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Executors.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 7th, 1894. n7-1m

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Henry Harris of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1894.

n7-1m J. COIGDARRIPE.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Jean Coigdarripe of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1894.

n7-1m CHAS. MURISET.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Carlo Rossi of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Osborne House, situated at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, in the city of Victoria.

WILLIAM RAINES.

Victoria, B. C., November 7th, 1894

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jy12-tf

LAWYERS

A. L. BELYEA,
Barrister and Solicitor.
Rooms 4 and 5, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 6,7 A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fitzgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fitzgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
R. A. BROWN, Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 148

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Sewing by the day by a dressmaker just from Winnipeg; first class work promised. Miss Shepherd, 15 George street. n1-1m

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man holding good references would take charge of a set of books (large or small), do stenographic work and typewriting. Address "Bookkeeper," Times office. oc27-tf

FOR WAITING ON TABLES at balls, weddings, and private parties, or getting up suppers, making tea and coffee, etc., apply to Mrs. Blackmore, 113 Blanchard St., or Watson & Hall, 55 Yates St. o19-1m

FOR SALE

MUST BE SOLD; leaving the country; an upright cabinet grand piano; one of the best American makers, Bush & Gerts. Address E. B., Times office. n7-3t

FOR SALE—Lot on Pine street, 60x150, also fronting on Belton avenue, cost $625, will be sold for $350. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. n3

FOR SALE—One share in Board of Trade Building Association; cost $100, will be sold for $60. Also shares in B.C. Directory Co., cost $500, will be sold for $200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. n3

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Boys as messengers. District Telegraph, 34 Fort street. n7-3t

NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

MISCELLANEOUS

ASK YOUR GROCER or Telephone 241 for Paragon Safety Oil. o12

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

The Daily Times.

A USELESS DEFENCE.

The poor Colonist is in a pitiable state of fear and trembling these days over the prospect of its party being injured by the maladministration of the post office department. It finds that "some busy Grits in the city are trying to convince their Conservative fellow-citizens that since the postmaster-general has not paid the provisional allowance to the letter carriers and some of the post office clerks, the Conservative government is utterly bad and altogether unworthy of their support." This is one way of putting it. The truth is, as our neighbor knows too well for its own peace of mind, that a large number of Conservative citizens have come to the conclusion indicated without any help from "busy Grits" or any one else. Nor have they been guided to this conclusion solely by the failure to do justice to the carriers and clerks, for they quite recognize the fact that this particular piece of blundering and tyranny combined is only a sample of the Thompson government's administration in general. Caron and Tupper have done a great deal to hasten and strengthen the conviction that the government is a loosely tied up bundle of blunderers and incapables, but this conviction would have taken possession of the people's minds because of the general conduct of the combination. It was inevitable that such a result should follow when a set of politicians is kept in power by grace of boodle and plunder. The ministers are much better fitted for touring in England and elsewhere, for taking toll from fat contracts and "protected" manufacturers than for managing the affairs of the country. The Colonist's fear is fully justified; the idea is rapidly gaining ground that the Conservative government is utterly bad and altogether unworthy of support. Nor will the organ be able to stay the flood of indignation by cheap sneers and weak if wicked inventions directed against the Liberals. These but serve to betray the disturbed state of its own mind without bettering the cause of its party. An absurd attempt to bespatter its opponents is a very poor defence to offer for the weakness and crookedness of its friends.

THE SEIZED FISH.

By order of Sir Hibbert Tupper's department the salted salmon seized from Messrs. Leeson and Frignon on the west coast of the island is to be offered for sale by auction. These two men are therefore in danger of losing the results of their year's work through the tyrannical action of the department, a loss they can ill afford to bear. It is quite certain that they violated the regulations unwittingly—if they violated them at all. We daresay very few people know that it is illegal without a license from the department to purchase from the Indians fish that have been caught in the open ocean with hook and line for the purpose of salting and packing. Hundreds of people in this city have bought fish caught in this way. It is the fact, at all events, that the department took no steps to make the regulations generally known, preferring, apparently, to descend on some poor person ignorantly offending and by harshly treating him instruct the multitude. Perhaps it will take a similar course for the purpose of informing all and sundry that it has been made illegal to go out and catch a salmon in the straits off Victoria without paying a dollar for a license. Tupper apparently realizes that he is about as unpopular here as he can make himself. But to return to the case of the two men on the west coast who have fallen victims to the Tupperian method—they have but one chance left to save themselves from complete loss, and that is to buy in the seized salmon at a low price at the sale. We trust the public will take the circumstances into account and let them have this opportunity. They can thus achieve the double purpose of saving Messrs. Leeson and Frignon from practical ruin and of marking their displeasure at the harsh and arbitrary conduct of the department.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion government has appointed the following gentlemen to act as a commission to inquire into the freight rate question in Manitoba and the Northwest: Peter S. Archibald, chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway; H. H. Schafer, travelling freight agent of the Intercolonial (as secretary of the commission); William Pierce, Dominion superintendent of mines, Calgary, and William N. Allison, inspector of homesteads, Deloraine. The prairie people say there is not much to hope for from a commission consisting of government officials only, and their surmise is probably quite correct.

SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONISTS.

Rebels Gaining the Upper Hand in Portions of Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 9.—In the state of Rio Grande do Sul the revolutionists appear to be making a good deal of headway. It is now asserted that a conspiracy exists among the fleet which will bring three warships to their side if the revolution continues after this month. In this event it is believed Peixoto will seize the chief command under the pretext of putting down the rebellion and leave President-elect Moraes in the background.

STATION CAVES IN.

Three Men Lose Their Lives in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—The roof of the new building of the Montreal street railway on Craig street, caved in at 3:30 p.m. Four men have been taken out of the wreck. Three of them are dead, and the fourth was so badly crushed that recovery is impossible, his arms and legs being literally smashed into pieces.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

YACHTING.

GOULD'S NEW RACER.

New York, Nov. 9.—A morning paper says: "Howard Gould has just given the Herreshoffs an order for a crack racing yacht of the 20 rater class. Work is to be begun on the boat at once, and she is to be ready early in April to go across to England and sail against the fleet of British 20 raters.

"Judging from my experience on the other side," said Mr. Gould yesterday, "I believe there is a good deal of fine racing to be had in this class, and I am going over to try with a boat of my own. I have told the Herreshoffs that I want the fastest of that class that they can turn out. Her design is not complete, but, roughly speaking, her over all length will be sixty feet and she will be about fifty feet on the water line. She will be a fin keel boat, with the fin made of tobin bronze and about fifteen tons of lead in the hull. She will draw about ten feet of water. She will have oak frames and mahogany planking. The designing will be left entirely to the Herreshoffs, and I expect they will produce a boat fast enough to furnish some good sport when she is ready."

"Will the new boat be manned by an English crew?"

"No indeed. She will have only American sailors. Speaking from a patriotic standpoint, I would rather lose with an American crew than win with the others. I mean by that that I recognize fully the fact that their crews are well trained and excellent all round racing men, but I believe we have as good here, and they can be trained to handle a boat just as smartly."

Speaking of racing in English waters, Mr. Gould said:

"The one gun start is something that our men are not accustomed to, and it gives the boat that is able to get across the line first a great advantage, especially when the first leg of the course is to windward. I presume that is the reason why Lord Dunraven wants the next international race off Newport, for there, I understand, the boats are generally sent away to windward first."

Howard Gould intends to sail for England in about a week and remain over there all winter. When his yacht is ready she will be shipped on the deck of a trans-Atlantic steamship. The fin will be fitted here, then unshipped and sent on the steamship with the yacht, to be bolted on when she reaches the other side.

THE CUE.

IVES AND SCHAEFFER.

New York, Nov. 9.—Jake Schaeffer, in his practice game with W. A. Spinks last night, ran 600 points to the Californian's 320. His average was 31 11-19 and his best run 127. Frank Ives in the afternoon played Al Smith. He allowed his opponent to make only 32, while he scored 600. His average was 21 13-28 and best run 245. In the evening Ives scored 600 to Tom Gallagher's 456. His average was 30 and his best run 146.

FOOTBALL.

HATCH TO-MORROW.

At Beacon Hill to-morrow the following teams of the Victoria Rugby club will play:

Miller's team—George Johnston, full back; J. F. Foulkes, J. M. Miller and A. D. Crease, three-quarter backs; R. Robertson and P. Daniels, half-backs; Dr. Holden, H. A. Holmes, W. Groves, M. Worlock, John Earsman, E. Brown, D. C. Duck, F. Daniels and W. R. Higgins.

Warden's team—K. Scholefield, full back; H. W. Pollock, J. S. Byrn and B. B. Eteson, three-quarter backs; R. C. Trimen and F. B. Ward, half backs; F. Duncan, W. Duncan, L. B. Trimen, F. Moore, F. Macrae, Winter, Q. D. H. Warden, F. J. Hutcheson and J. R. G. Bullen, forwards.

Y. M. C. A. TEAM.

An important meeting of the Y. M. C. A. football club will be held at the association rooms to-night at halfpast seven. The captain's team will play all comers of the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon at 2.30 sharp. Members who will play are requested to leave names for the secretary at the rooms.

THE TURF.

SON-OF-A-GUN WINS.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.—The race for the Liverpool autumn cup was won by Son-of-a-Gun, Avington second, Egerton third.

LACROSSE.

TO CHALLENGE VICTORIA.

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—At a meeting of the New Westminster lacrosse club last night it was decided to challenge Victoria to play an exhibition game at Victoria on Saturday, the 17th instant.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

LAWYERS AND LIBEL SUITS.

Judge Macmahon on Press Duties and Privileges.

A good deal of interest has been excited in Ontario newspaper circles by the case of Oles vs. Preston. The plaintiff, a local lawyer, had been accused by the defendant, publisher of the Brantford Expositor, of promoting libel suits. The case is fairly described in the charge of His Lordship Judge Macmahon, who said, among other things:

In this case, as you have heard, the action being for libel, or defamation of character, the defendant says: "Whatever I said of you is true, I am prepared to stand by the comments made in the paper in respect of the articles and each of them that were published therein." The charge has been made in the article which has been read, not only once, but on several occasions, that the plaintiff, Mr. Oles, acted in an unprofessional manner when he solicited from Mr. Henderson the conduct of a suit against the proprietor of the Expositor newspaper. Now, it is not denied, nor is it intended to be denied, that the language used is a libel. There can be no question about that whatever, and, being libellous, the only defence here is as to whether it is justified or not; because a man can say of another and criticize the conduct of the other as long as he is able to justify what has been said, even if it turns out to be as libellous as words can make it. And here, gentlemen of the jury, it is proper to say that this is a matter of public interest, was regarded as a matter of public interest; and where a newspaper criticises the conduct of anyone in regard to a matter which concerns the general public and does so in a temperate, fair and honest manner, it is not libellous at all. Criticism itself is no libel, and criticism never deals with a person, it only deals with the act, and where the act is criticized, and criticized in the spirit and in the manner which I have stated, it is not libellous at all. The press is in a way the guardian of public interests, and through the medium of the press and its vigilance many of the reforms that have been effected have been brought about. Public attention has been brought to abuses, public opinion has been brought into action, and through public opinion being brought into action abuses have been ended and an ameliorated condition of affairs has been brought into existence; so that you, and I, and everyone in the community, where a complaint is being made as to the acts of public men or in reference to any public matter, are all under obligations to the press for the efforts they make in regard to matters, whereby the public are eventually to be benefited, and no one desires and no one ought to desire to curtail the liberty of the press, or to fetter its actions in the slightest when it deals with public questions and public men. The administration of justice, the verdicts of juries, the conduct of officials—after the litigation is over the conduct of the jury, all these things are matters, if they are treated in the way I have stated, that nobody can, and nobody ought raise any objection to. The press is an engine in the hands of those who are able to use it rightly by acting in consonance with the true liberty which the press ought always to enjoy, that is, treating fairly, treating honestly and treating with proper consideration every public question. With that liberty of the press no one wishes to interfere in the slightest, but in many places where the press steps out of its legitimate sphere, and is not attacking the act but the individual, and so libels him, then, unless the person wielding the power of the press can justify the act and say it is true, and can prove to the satisfaction of a jury that it is true, he is liable for damages.

The law says that a man can say anything he chooses, so long as he can make a jury believe, from the evidence which he adduces, that the statement he made is true. That is his justification. Now in this present case, gentlemen of the jury, taking what I have already said is the proper interpretation to be put upon this first article, which I will read to you and headed the Vulture, taking that article and assuming that it was directed, not against any individual at all, but that it was written as a general article describing lawyers who did these reprehensible acts, if they did commit them, as vultures, would the term "vulture" be any too strong? That is one way of looking at it. It is said here that even supposing you were to find that Henderson's statement was true; that the plaintiff here did offer and suggest that an action be brought, and that he would be responsible and bear the expenses of it, that even admitting that were true, that the word "vulture" was not a word that ought to be applied to him; that in fact if it were true, that the use of the word was in excess of what he had done in offering to take this suit, and that therefore the defendant were in a position to prove the truth of the body of the article. You have heard what a vulture is from counsel on both sides, and they have dealt with it at some length, and tho counsel for the plaintiff says that it means a rapacious person, as applied to an individual; that vulture means a man who is greedy, and that the defendant in applying the epithet of "vulture" to him, meant that he was a greedy bird, and that he was willing to go into the streets and take suits, and, as it were (because the vultures do eat the offal), that he was willing to do that.

Now, the person who would solicit a suit from another and say, "I will pay for it; I will run the risks of the costs," is, as has already been stated, and as admitted, not one who ought to enjoy either the confidence of his brethren at the bar or the confidence of the community. He is doing that which is admittedly disreputable, and the man who does a disreputable act in an admittedly honorable profession ought to be shunned, and perhaps would be shunned by his brethren were it known that he was doing that sort of thing. Now, it is for you, gentlemen of the jury, if you find that the defense has been made out, that the offer was made, it is for you to say whether the epithet of "vulture" was properly applied to the plaintiff or not. Now to barratry. Barratry means this: "A common mover of suits and quarrels; a disturber of the peace, either in courts or elsewhere; one who is himself never quiet, but is at variance with others, taking or obtaining possession of houses or lands, or goods by false inventions. He is the most dangerous oppressor in the law, for he oppresses the innocent by color of the law, which he should protect, etc." Now, according to that definition, he must be a common exciter—the person who had made the offer to carry out the litigation, and so to bring others who were formerly good neighbors, and perhaps good friends, into enmity with each other by reason of the instigation of legal proceedings when there was very little foundation. It is said that one act alone would not be barratry. Now, in considering whether the defendant imputed that this plaintiff was a barrator or not, one has to look at the article which was published on the 9th of December. This article, extracted and copied from the Spectator by the Expositor, deals with the question in this way: "The legal profession should take this matter in hand, for the acts of a few disreputable members reflect upon the whole body." And that is, doubtless, the case, that the dishonorable act of one member of the profession often brings unmerited odium upon a great many members connected with it. Just as it sometimes happens that one member of the profession being entrusted with moneys, and entrusted with them for the purpose of making an investment, appropriates them to his own use. When that is done, motions on motions have often to be made in Toronto for the purpose of compelling the dishonest and disreputable solicitor to pay over those moneys to his client. That, as I say, often reflects upon the conduct of others who have never in their lives been guilty of any act of dishonesty, or anything that could cause the slightest reproach to be cast upon them. Just as they say one black sheep will sometimes affect the whole flock, so with the lawyers and members of other professions; one member of it will often cast discredit upon the whole body. Now what is alleged on behalf of the defendant is this: That the statement was copied from the Hamilton Spectator, and the Hamilton Spectator speaks of members of the profession who were guilty of barratry, but what is urged is that this has no application to the plaintiff in this case, although it was copied in the Expositor. Now, no matter whether copied from any other newspaper, or whether it is put in as original matter and penned by the editor himself, the proprietor of a newspaper is equally responsible in either case. While on the subject and before I reach the evidence at all, I wish to draw your attention to the obligation which a barrister takes, and which has been read to you a couple of times. He swears that he will not neglect any man's interests, nor seek to destroy any man's property; he shall not be guilty of champerty or maintenance; he shall not refuse causes of complaint reasonably founded, nor shall he promote suits, and so on. I read that again for the purpose of drawing your attention to what is malutenance within the law, and maintenance has almost the same significance as barratry, with this exception, that maintenance may have reference to one suit, and charge of barratry cannot be founded upon one complaint made against a professional man or against anybody else. But the effect, as I say, is almost the same. "Maintenance, an officious intermeddling with a suit which in no wise concerns him, by assisting either party with money or otherwise to prosecute. By Roman law it was a species of crime," etc. So that a professional man offering to take a suit and offering to carry it on at his own expense, is guilty of the offense which he has sworn not to be guilty of, by providing the money in order to pay the expenses connected with it, and he in that way, if not a barrator, is guilty of that offence which is almost allied to it.

The jury disagreed.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Copies of the Victoria Lacrosse Group

ARE NOW READY at Studio of Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—A few more chrysanthemums at four for a dollar at Higgins'.

—An effort is being made to induce Alexander Salvini to visit Victoria.

—Cutlery, plated goods, China ornaments, etc., in abundance at Weiler's.

—A pair of ponies and a buggy are to be raffled at the Brown Jug saloon this evening.

—Why cough, while Bronchial Balsam cures coughs and can be obtained at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street?

—It was Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Price, of Thorpe and Company, who was nearly burned to death in the fire at the company's factory a few days ago.

—Miss Elizabeth M. Sinclair and J. W. Ackerman, both of this city, were united in marriage yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Tate in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman will continue to make this city their home.

—The Theosophical library at 28 Broad street is now open to the public every evening in the week except Wednesday from 8 to 10 o'clock. Those interested in Theosophy and Theosophical literature are invited to visit the rooms and make use of the books in the library.

—There was a good opportunity for the police to show their usefulness at the Victoria theatre last night. A number of men and boys who could not obtain admittance to the interior of the opera house gathered in the stairways and interrupted the Countess of Aberdeen in her address. Such persons should be severely dealt with.

—Before the fall you could get along somehow without a wrap, but now that the season is advanced a waterproof, Cape, ulster or jacket is a necessity. To-day you can get a very beautiful garment for very little money at Partridge's Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street, as he is going out of this line. He needs the room for his millinery department.

—Owing to the failure of the post office to deliver letters the invitations sent out to the members of the A. O. U. W. and D. of H. for the social entertainment and dance to-night in A. O. U. W. hall have not reached them. The committee have therefore issued a general invitation to members and their families. The affair is being given by Vancouver lodge, No. 5, and promises to be a pleasant one.

—Priestley's Cravanettes may be had in all the newest fabrics. Absolutely rain repelling, they are not to be distinguished from the same goods not waterproofed. This is their great merit. Cravanette includes serges and all dress fabrics. They are perfectly porous, non-odorous, and they never change in appearance. These are merits which no other waterproofing process has been able to demonstrate. They are rolled out "The Varnished Board," like all Priestley's dress goods.

—Miss Dora Young, daughter of Henry Young, proprietor of the White House, and William B. McInnes, barrister, of Nanaimo, and youngest son of Senator McInnes, were married on Wednesday. It was a quiet family wedding and Bishop Cridge officiated. Louis Young supported the groom and little Miss Margaret Smith attended the bride. The bridesmaid wore a beautiful dress of Pongee silk and carried a basket of chrysanthemums, while the bride wore her travelling costume. Miss Dora Smith, of Tacoma, played the wedding march. The couple left on a southern tour, and on their return some time hence will reside in Nanaimo.

—Yesterday's Post-Intelligencer says: The Pacific Northwest can now boast of having the longest telephone line in the world. The Sunset Telephone company on Monday put in operation a system of lines throughout the lower sound country as far as the mouth of the Fraser river, reaching from Seattle to New Westminster, Vancouver, points on the Fraser river as far as Ladner's Landing, Blaine, Anacortes, Fairhaven, La Conner, Marysville and intermediate points. This completes a continuous line about 1,700 miles long, beginning at Moscow, Idaho, running thence through Spokane, Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon, along the Columbia river to Portland, thence through Western Washington and down Puget Sound to Ladner's Landing.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street.

—L. F. Duff has made application to be called to the bar and be admitted to practice as a solicitor.

—The articles of incorporation of the Victoria Fishing & Trading company were gazetted this week.

—Do you want to save a dollar? Then spend your money where you get the best value. Try Weiler Bros.

—The steamer Quadra went up the east coast this morning to visit the light houses and repair some of the buoys.

—A fine line of razor straps just arrived at Fox's, 78 Government street. Come and learn how to strop your razor.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra clasp and other superior binding at R. T. Williams & Co.'s, 28 Broad street.

—It is a fact that the B. & H. burners give the greatest satisfaction. They are fitted to the "new line" of lamps just to hand. Weiler Bros.

—The lumber charters reported during October were: Bark India, Burrard Inlet to Valparaiso; steamer Lakme, Burrard Inlet to San Pedro, and the Aidenclythe and Aida to arrive.

—There was an interesting point raised in the police court this morning. Herbert Cuthbert, the auctioneer, was summoned under the weights and measures act for disposing of a pair of scales without having them tested and stamped by the proper authorities as provided by the act. The act reads that a trader shall do so before the scales leave his place, and Mr. Cuthbert raised the point that he was not a trader in the sense intended by the act, and said that he had sold the article as he would sell any other. The magistrate took the case under advisement.

—For assaulting a Chinese vegetable peddler at noon yesterday John Niblock was convicted in the police court this morning and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Niblock in his defence swore that the Chinaman had bumped into him with his baskets and that he shoved him away. The Chinaman then, he swore, grabbed him and tore his coat, and in defence he struck him. There was a preponderance of evidence, however, to the effect that the assault was an unprovoked and most brutal one. Evidence as to the assault was given by several witnesses.

—Commenting on the catch of the Canadian and American sealers for 1894, the Fur Trade Review says the total catch from all sources was 172,956 skins. The catch of the Canadian sealers on the Japan coast is given as 57,264, and that of the American fleet there as 26,082. Canadian vessels are credited with 33,142 skins for Behring sea and American with but 3,741. The other heads are: Russian islands, 1686; Alaska, 16,030; Copper islands, 27,287; Neah bay, 329; Lobos island, 7,000; Cape of Good Hope, 400. This shows a total catch of 83,340 skins from the Japanese coast, and a grand total from all sources of 172,956.

—A special meeting of the city council has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to take up the letter written by the clergy of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral complaining of the houses of ill-fame which now surround the cathedral, at the corner of View and Blanchahrd streets. The session will be an executive one only. It is impossible to give any forecast of what will be done. There are many who believe that a district should be set aside for such places if it is intended to tolerate them at all, as the present policy has a tendency to scatter them and drive them to districts of respectability.

—In their monthly freight and shipping report for October R. P. Rithet & Co., limited, say: During the past month the mere steadiness in rates already reported has given place to an upward movement, which although of somewhat limited range at present, will, it may be hoped, extend in due time to all branches of the market. The amount of grain tonnage near at hand and in port at San Francisco being only moderate, a demand from the Columbia river and Puget sound has had the effect of hardening rates, and quotations are up all round. In the lumber market freights show no improvement, although, strange to say, suitable vessels are scarce, and for some quarters are practically unobtainable. The list of charters during the month is again moderate and reflects little of the hoped for revival in the trade.

—D. Galbraith and 21 other residents of Agassiz give the following notice in the Gazette: "We, the undersigned land owners within the herein described boundaries, beginning at the base of the mountain on the west boundary of experimental farm; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Fraser river; following the Fraser river in a westerly direction to the south corner of southwest quarter of section 23, township 3, range 29, west 6th meridian; then due north to the northeast corner of said lot; thence in a northwesterly direction till it intersects the C. P. R. at the east boundary of the southeast quarter of section 25; then including all the land lying between the C. P. R. and the mountains at the north, from where the C. P. R. touches the mountain at Farr's bluff to where the land known as the Hotspring property intersects the Farr mountain; thence following the boundary of said land east till it intersects the opposite mountain; thence following the said mountain in a southeasterly direction to point of commencement; take this opportunity of notifying you, Messrs. A. St. George Hamersly, W. E. Green and Frank West, commissioners, that we dissent from the proposal to go on with the work for which you were appointed. Furthermore, it is our pleasure that you, the above mentioned commissioners, be dismissed, according to clause 4 of the act respecting drainage, dyking and irrigating of lands, 1894."

—The steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco last evening. She brought 53 passengers for all ports and 150 tons of freight for Victoria.

—A Government caucus was held last evening when it is understood a plan was adopted for the session of the legislature which opens on Monday.

—The meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital called for to-night has been postponed until Monday night. It will be held at the usual time and place.

—The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will meet on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, at 7:30. Business—concert report, proposed banquet, and other matters.

—There is a letter at the Times office for the writer of the letter on technical education and workingmen, signed "Another Mechanic," which appeared on November 7.

—Victorians should remember that at present it is only necessary to place a one cent stamp on letters addressed to the city, as the letters are not delivered but have to be called for at the post-office.

—James Needham, a commercial man, summoned under the revenue by-law for selling goods here without a license, pleaded guilty in police court this morning and was fined $20 with $5 costs added and made to pay a license of $50. After the hearing Mr. Needham announced that he was going to camp here, cut prices and do business enough to get his money back.

—The last Canadian Gazette to hand says: "Messrs. Lampson's sales of fur have put certain prices to the test of experience. As compared with the June record, marten showed an advance of 30 per cent.; black bear, 10; brown bear, 20; grey bear, 20; and mink, 20; while lynx declined 10 per cent.; wolf, 15; beaver, 10; musquash, 10; and skunk, 10. In otter there was no change."

—Constable Palmer arrested two suspicious characters named James Barry and John Dolfing this afternoon for having stolen property in their possession. Barry had a new suit of clothes in a bundle and Dolfing a shirt. They could give no satisfactory explanation of how they got the goods, and the police are searching for the owners of the property.

—On the evening of the 7th, at the Methodist parsonage, Quadra street, Mr. Frank Nelson, one of the most popular hackmen, was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Waddell, daughter of John Waddell, Esq. Mr. Millington supported the groom, and Miss Gertie Simms, filled the honorable position of bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A., pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in the presence of a few chosen friends.

—Magistrate Macrae rendered his decision this morning in the case of John Nelson and Frank Sanson, charged with having stolen goods in their possession. He declared the point raised by Dennis Murphy for the defense, that there was no direct proof that the goods in question had ever been stolen, well taken, and directed that the case be dismissed. Sanson and Nelson were found in possession of a valise full of personal effects belonging to a sealer named Felix Hunger, but the latter is in San Francisco and the theft could not be established. Sanson was discharged, but Nelson will have to serve two months for the larceny of a watch, a sentence received a few days ago.

Seal Teeth!

Jewellery of all kinds in fine gold and beautifully finished is what Pennock & Lowe, the Jewellers, are making a specialty of just now. 63 Government St., next Spencer's Arcade.

THE POSTOFFICE TROUBLE.

Men to be Re-Instated on Certain Conditions Not Yet Made Public.

Postmaster-General Caron telegraphed Postoffice Inspector Fletcher to-day to re-instate all of the suspended postoffice employees upon certain conditions. These conditions Mr. Fletcher is not at liberty to make public, and he has not yet communicated them to the suspended clerks and carriers. The latter have all been notified of the order from the department, and have been directed to report at Mr. Fletcher's office at noon to-morrow.

It may be that the "conditions" will be such that the men cannot subscribe to them and preserve their self-respect, and a number of them, knowing the temper of the people here, will not submit to anything unjust. The outcome of the interview at noon to-morrow will be awaited with great interest by the people.

The stories about the excellent progress made by the new clerks will hardly go with the box-holders, who get all manner of mail in their boxes. The Times this morning by a strange freak of fate got some of Premier Davie's mail. A package for Cobble Hill and a paper for a lady on Government street were also placed in the box.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

. . . THE . . .

Manchester House!

88 YATES STREET

SPECIAL LINES REDUCED FOR THIS MONTH.

Twenty doz. pairs Kid Gloves, usual price $1.00 and $1.25, reduced to 65 cents.
Berlin, Shetland and Andelusian Wools, 5 cents per ounce to clear.
Thirty doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, 25 cents per pair.
White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5 cents each.
White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

DRESS GOODS.

Tweed Dress Goods, 56 inches wide, reduced to 50 cents per yard.
Melton Cloth 54 " " 75 " "
Diagonal Serge 52 " " 85 " "
Hop Sacking, Navy, Brown, Fawn " 65 " "

MANTLE DEPT.

Our Jackets and Mantles are all German Manufacture, therefore We can warrant a Good Fitting Garment. Jackets from $3.00. Ladies' Capes with Beaver Trimmings, $6.00. Children's Ulsters from $2.50.

MILLINERY.

A choice line of Trimmed Millinery always on hand. Special styles in English Walking Hats and Sailors.

MANCHESTER HOUSE. - T. HAUGHTON & Co.

Our Special Effort

This week is to increase the purchasing power of your dollar with the greatest values in Hats ever offered.

Hats formerly $2.50, all Sizes and Styles, now

$1.50!

W. J. JEFFREE,

The Golden Rule Clothing Store, Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

COAL & WOOD---REMOVAL.

W. WALKER

Has opened an office for the Sale of Coal and Wood in No. 15 Market Bl'd'g End of Broad St. Orders filled with our usual promptitude. TERMS CASH
Telephone No. 466.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .

ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

J. B. CARMICHAEL'S BODY FOUND

Recovered on the Beach at Albert Head. This Morning.

The body of J. B. Carmichael was found at Albert head this morning. It was first discovered yesterday afternoon by John Cotsford, who was out hunting and saw the body floating in the water. He returned to the city and reported the matter to the provincial police. Sergeant Langley secured Captain McIntosh's launch, and taking Mr. Cotsford with him went out to the head. A heavy fog closed down about the straits, and after searching for some time without success the party returned to the city. This morning Constable John Hoosen headed a second party, which was successful. The body was found near the beach, about fifty yards from the place where Mr. Cotsford first saw it. It was in an advanced state of decomposition and part of the clothing was missing. A sufficient amount remained, however, to fully settle the matter of identification. A search of the pockets was made and a bunch of keys found, which the relatives of the deceased also identified. It has not yet been determined whether or not an inquest will be held. Coroner Hasell is at Westminster, and up to a late hour this afternoon had not replied to a telegram sent him. It is quite likely that the funeral will take place at 2.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and that it will be under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Carmichael was drowned on Monday, September 17, although he was not missed until the following day. He was out in a canoe trolling for salmon, and was last seen by George Langley. He did not return on Monday night, and on Tuesday a search was made for him. His canoe was found, but the most diligent search for his body was unrewarded. It was believed at the time that his body would never be found.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News by Wire from All Parts of the World.

The First National bank of San Bernardino closed its doors yesterday morning.

William Hoey, the well known comedian, is dangerously ill.

Several people were killed and many injured this morning by an explosion of a box of dynamite at Huntingdon, Indiana.

The National bank at Oberlin, Ohio, was robbed last night of a large amount. The safe was blown open with dynamite.

Four hundred employees of the Canton copper works of Baltimore were notified that on the next pay day their wages would be increased ten per cent.

The case of Lee Yuen, the Chinese merchant, who is held at New York for entering the United States unlawfully, was submitted to Commissioner Shields after elaborate arguments. The case will likely be carried as far as the U.S. supreme court, as upon the final decision will depend whether three thousand Chinese in New York City can remain.

The first meeting of the American academy of railway surgeons began at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, this morning. The association is composed of dissatisfied members of the National Association. About 75 representatives of roads in the United States and Canada were present.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

AN ABLE ADDRESS

Delivered by the Countess of Aberdeen on National Council of Women of Canada.

Vice Regal Party Farewell Victoria —Off on the Morning Train for Nanaimo.

There was not a vacant seat in the Victoria theatre last evening when the Countess of Aberdeen in answer to an invitation from the W. C. T. U., consented to lecture on the Women's National Council of Canada. About 50 ladies, members of the congregations of the various churches, occupied seats on the platform, while six or seven hundred ladies and gentlemen filled the parquette dress circle and the gallery of the theatre, and many were unable to obtain admittance. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, the Mayor and Mrs. Teague and numerous other prominent citizens. The lecture was very attentively listened to, all appearing to take a deep interest in the remarks of Her Excellency. The stage was very prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and hot house flowers.

In introducing the Countess to the audience, Mrs. Gordon Grant said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure and interest we meet this evening to listen to an address which Her Excellency has graciously promised in relation to the Women's National Council of Canada. For some time many ladies of Victoria have desired to know more of the aims, workings and results of this Council of Women, and we are to be congratulated this evening on having this opportunity of listening to Her Excellency as she explains its objects to us. It is always gratifying to see women helping women; it is intensely so when the consort of our Queen's representative, the first lady of our land, gathers the helpful women of all nationalities, creeds and socities together, and by uniting them in one council enables them to work for the furtherance and the uplifting not only of womanhood, but of humanity; inspiring them with a greater love of home, a greater love of country, a greater desire to be helpful to others, springing from the inspiration of the Fatherhood of God and the Golden Rule which this council takes for its motto. It is with very great pleasure I introduce to you this evening Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. (Applause.)

The Countess of Aberdeen said:

I am very grateful to Mrs. Grant for the kind words with which she has introduced me this evening, and I have further to thank both her and the ladies who have worked with her for the great trouble which they have taken in organizing this meeting, and in arranging that representatives of the various societies and organizations in which women are concerned should be present here. I know that all these arrangements give infinite trouble, but they also make all the difference. And I must thank you, ladies, who have been good enough to come out and meet me this evening in such large numbers in response to the invitation of those who have asked me to tell you the aims and working of the National Council of Women of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

As for the gentlemen, will you forgive me if I ignore your presence here to-night, if I try, as best I can, to forget it. I look upon you only in the light of necessary evils in your capacity of escort to the ladies. But all the same that does not detract from the honor you have done me in being willing to be present in any capacity. Doubtless no movement affecting a considerable part of the community can prosper without the cordial support of both men and women. I trust that in this movement the women of Victoria will be able to depend on the approval of their husbands, fathers and brothers. Certain it is that I have good reason to be grateful for the encouragement and actual co-operation which has been given to this council by the men of this country during its early stages. My own husband is an enthusiastic supporter, and is only not here to-night because he knows how much I dislike speaking before him. And then the Prime Minister, Sir John Thompson, Mr. Laurier, the lieutenant-governors of the various provinces, the bishops, the clergy of the different churches and the members of the press have all stood by us. And this is a very great matter, for however good we may feel a movement to be, we do not like to go into it if the men in our own homes are against it, or even if they only shake their heads and say "What next—what's the world coming to!" (Applause.) There is likely to be a good deal of criticism of this movement, and I would earnestly ask you gentlemen spectators, though you are our critics in general, to try to understand our objects and to weigh the matter well before you oppose the Council or divide it.

You will agree with us as to our ultimate objects, I know—unity, an endeavor to communicate mutual strength and sympathy between all women workers, and to stimulate all work for the good of others. Some may say that they do not see how the council is going to do all this. Let me ask them if they have a scheme of their own. If not, it is surely a solemn responsibility to try to injure those who are at heart trying to do God's work and to reach after his ideal of unity.

But now, ladies, I must set myself to my work and try to explain to you something of this National Council of Women of Canada, which is intended by its authors and promoters to forge, as it were, a golden link uniting all the women workers from ocean to ocean in bonds of sisterhood for the high and holy work which they are called on to undertake by virtue of their common womanhood, and their common responsibilities in this fair country.

I am afraid I must ask you to bear with me while I go through the dry details of our organization. But before doing this I would like to remove some misapprehensions concerning the council by stating what it is not.

It is not a political association. (Hear, hear.) Some English newspapers stated at one time that I was organizing a political association of women throughout Canada for the purpose of turning out the present government. Well, ladies, quite apart from the fact that I myself have forgotten for some time what politics mean, this council has nothing to do with politics; if there existed a political association of women they could be represented on it.

The council is not a trades union, although trades unions or friendly societies of women can be represented on it. It is not a temperance association, although temperance societies can be and are represented on it. It is not a society for revolutionizing the relation of mistresses and servants, although we hope that the present difficulties in connection with domestic service will receive much consideration. (Applause.) It is not a religious body only, nor a philanthropic body only, nor an educational body only. It is none of these and yet it is all of them, and that I think is the keynote of the object of this meeting. We desire to form a body which will, as it were, focus the work and thought of the women of Victoria—the work and thought of all the different activities being carried on. That is the object of the National Council of Women of Canada, and it is on the same principle that all the local councils of Canada are intended to be formed.

I have been long enough here to hear a little of all that is being attempted in this city for the good of others—not only the various church societies for home and mission work, but the educational work represented by the teachers' association, by the kindergarten, by the Sunday school teachers, the temperance work, the rescue work, the work of that beautiful society the King's Daughters, whose very name is an inspiration; the good and useful work projected by the new Young Women's Christian Association; the hospital work of the noble sisters of St. Ann's Convent, and in the other hospitals, the Nurses' Home, the musical and artistic efforts that are being made, the delightful Alexandra club, which I am sure will be of so much use to the ladies of Victoria, the work for the poor by our Jewish sisters and much else.

But let us go back and ask how has this come about? Did it exist 15 years ago? or even ten or twelve years ago? We find that great progress has taken place during the last few years in women's work, and opportunities for good in all the countries in the world, and we can observe this fact in small outlying places, as well as in large cities and centres of population. The fact is, ladies, that "union is strength." There used to be a sort of idea that women could not work together. We have heard on all sides that women had some sort of inherent incapacity for working together, but I think that that assertion has been pretty well contradicted of late, although still we need a great extension of the principle of co-operation; and those of us who have been workers know how difficult it is to induce others without experience in co-operation to take the first step. The first step taken we soon realize all the advantages which come from loyal help and support, and how much the discipline of co-operation assists us in our work, and how our own character is developed as we learn to take as well as to give; to accept the will and the decision of those who have most experience and authority amongst us; to carry out loyally the decision of the majority. So this tendency toward co-operation and union has been shown in all the various directions of work, and hence the outcome in all these different societies and auxiliaries, and institutions which are managed by various committees. You here know well the benefits which such organizations have brought to your city. That inclination is daily strengthened. (Applause.)

Not only do we find that these societies exist but there is a tendency between those of a kindred character to unite; in fact, I think that we realize that the work of the different societies resembles, to a great extent, the work of the specialists in the medical profession. One medical man will take up the study of the eye, another that of the ear, and another that of some other portion of the body; but they all find the necessity of coming together now and again and taking into consideration the care of the general health of the body if success is to be insured. The women workers of the place take up the various forms of work; some for the care of the little children, some for the aged and infirm, others for the sick, and again for various reforms, prison reform, rescue and preventive work, and so on. Each of these is everywhere the work of specialists and we know how engrossing such work becomes; how those who are the most eager and enthusiastic in the work become engrossed in the particular line to which they have devoted themselves, and thus naturally lose the opportunity of knowing what is going on in the other lines of work.

But if we are to carry on our own line of work successfully, we must of necessity understand the general scope and the general wants of the lives to which we are devoting ourselves. If our work lies for instance, specially among children, we need to think of the various influences which tend to mould the child's life, and which will mould it in the future, as regards body, mind and soul; the different stages of its life. We need therefore to take a wide view to know more than our own particular line of work, and so we feel from time to time that we need to come in touch with the general work which is to be done by others. I think it is a feeling of this sort that has brought about these councils for women, or, as they are called in England, Unions of Women Workers. (Applause.)

I need not trouble you, I think, with any history as to how the Women's National Council of Canada came into existence. It is pretty well known now that it is practically the outcome of the Women's Congress at Chicago last year.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

TRANSPORTATION.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 15 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1847
8 30 pm	Lv	97	Victoria	110 Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv 1 35 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28 Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	Tacoma	81 Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

What Your Advertisement Should Say.

People used to say, "Oh, I never pay any attention to advertising, it never tells the truth." Now it's different, people do read advertisements and they believe them.

Advertisers are becoming more careful and more scrupulously truthful every day. I know a firm of advertising agents, who also own a medicated soap. I said, "Is it really such a wonderful thing, and do you take the care you say you do in making it?"

The answer was: "Of course it is a good thing. We have seen too much of advertising to be fools enough to spend money advertising a poor article."

Most all advertisers understand this nowadays and that is why it pays to read advertisements. It is also the chief reason why advertising pays better than it used to.

The best place to put an advertisement is in the paper that enjoys the confidence of the community. I believe that the standing of the paper reflects on the advertisements that it carries.

There is another thought which never occurred to me, but which was conveyed in a remark recently made to me by Mr. M. M. Gillam, the advertising manager at Wanamaker's. He said: "A sleepy paper gathers a sleepy constituency. An alert, wideawake progressive sheet gets readers who like that sort of thing or lifts them to its level."

Wideawake people are the ones most influenced by advertising. Progressive people who are not afraid of a new thing, or a new idea. People who believe in the paper they read, because they have learned to rely on it. Put your trust and money in that sort of a paper.

Occasionally an advertisement will fall flat. The wise man looks for the reason. He doesn't say blindly: "Advertising doesn't pay." He looks at the condition of general trade, at the weather, at the goods and the price and the way the ad. is worded.

This is certain. A readable ad. in a readable paper will be read. Probably not by all of the readers of the paper, but by a sufficient number to make the ad. pay, if the goods are right. No doubt about it whatever. It's as sure as sunshine. A cloudy day comes sometimes, but it doesn't stay long.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,
Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Mande leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER **JOAN**

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at T. E. Company's ticket office, Victoria. Steerage $5.00

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SAVE MONEY AND TIME!

WHEN GOING EAST

By purchasing your tickets via the Canadian Pacific Route. Through Daily Sleepers. Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

BOSTON, MONTREAL,
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL
TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

SAILINGS AS FOLLOWS:

Empress of Japan..... Nov. 12
Empress of China..... Dec. 10
Empress of India..... Jan. 7
Empress of Japan..... Feb. 4

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent.
Victoria, B. C.

Or to
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. & Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B. C.

General Steamship Ageney.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Dominion Line, Labrador..... Nov. 29
Dominion Line, Vancouver..... Dec. 13
Dominion Line, Oregon..... Dec. 27
Dominion Line, Labrador..... Jan. 10
Dominion Line, Vancouver..... Jan. 24

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria..... Nov. 24
Cunard Line, Lucania..... Dec. 1
White Star Line, Britannic..... Nov. 28
White Star Line, Majestic..... Dec. 5
American Line, Paris..... Nov. 28
American Line, Berlin..... Dec. 5
North Ger. Lloyd, Spree..... Nov. 27
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn..... Dec. 4
Anchor Line, Ethiopia..... Nov. 24
Anchor Line, Furnessia..... Dec. 1
Red Star Line, Rhyniand..... Nov. 28
Red Star Line, Belgenland..... Dec. 1
Allan State Line, Nebraska..... Nov. 22
Allan State Line, California..... Dec. 6

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P.M.

Walla Walla - - Nov. 9

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 21

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 1, 1894.

All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 2 Passenger Saturday.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
			P M	A M		P M	A M
		VICTORIA	Dp 2 30	8 30		Ar 5 30	11 45
	11	ESQUIMALT	2 41	8 41		5 19	11 34
	14	SOOKE	2 51	8 51		5 09	11 24
	19	GOLDSTREAM	3 01	9 01		4 59	11 14
	23	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	3 11	9 11		4 49	11 04
	28	COBBLE HILL	3 21	9 21		4 39	10 54
	33	McPHERSON'S	3 31	9 31		4 29	10 44
	38	KOKSILAH	3 41	9 41		4 19	10 34
	43	DUNCANS	3 51	9 51		4 09	10 24
	50	COWICHAN	4 05	10 05		3 55	10 10
	58	OYSTER BAY SIDG	4 17	10 17		3 43	9 58
	68	CHEMAINUS	4 30	10 30		3 30	9 45
	78	LADYSMITH	4 45	10 45		3 15	9 30
	88	NANAIMO	Ar 5 00	11 00		Dp 3 00	9 15

On Saturday and Sunday,

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to C. D. STEVENS, General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, November 24th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda—Thursday, November 15, at 3 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, H. E. CONNOR, Agent, District Agent, Dalton Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv. ...SPOKANE... Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 1 on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Cheap School Suits 100 Boys' two-price SAMPLE SUITS at $1.50 per suit. Sizes from 22 to 26. These Goods are MARKED DOWN to clear. See them.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street, Victoria

where the women present were urged to form councils in all their different countries. I will content myself with giving you a short account of its work. The plan has been to form local unions in any given centres of population. These local councils have been formed by various societies and institutions, organizations of all sorts being represented in a central common body. Each society which federates is represented on a central committee by its own president. These form the executive of the council, to which are added a few officers. This central body is then able to carry out whatever is needed to promote the objects of the council. I will read to you the preamble of the National Council which I think will give you its aims:

"We, women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

I think that preamble really contains the whole gist of the matter. That is a greater unity and the furtherance of the Golden Rule in all the relations of life. You will ask how this end is to be accomplished. The executive committee of which I have spoken in each council generally arranges from time to time to have some general meeting or conference at which all these societies which join are represented. These give in a short account of their own particular work, and, in addition, a paper or papers are read by ladies who have been invited to discuss some special subject of general interest to the community.

You will see from the mere fact of the different departments of work being carried on by many different sections of thought and brought before the public, in itself must tend to this unity of thought, sympathy and purpose of which we have been speaking. To begin with, it enables the public to acquire some knowledge of the work that is being done, and you will know, ladies, how even in a comparatively small place people are often unaware of what is being done by the different societies and institutions. Surely that in itself is a very great benefit. But it is well for us that we should know what is being accomplished: it will draw out our sympathy; it will widen our charity to know of the noble work that is being accomplished by other bodies—bodies against which we may have had some prejudice; it will deepen our faith and we shall realise that we can learn from as well as give to them. It is a wonderful lesson to ourselves and it sends us to our homes rejoicing to know how God is working by many and divers means for His own good end. (Applause.)

It gives these institutions opportunities for bringing their various needs forward—their needs either for material help or for more workers; or it is the means of drawing into actual work some of the younger women who have not yet found their vocation, but who are stirred up by hearing what is being done by others. Then it enables to be brought before the public any general need in the city or district—some general want which all citizens of the place are concerned in relieving, and which if they will determine together ought to be done will undoubtedly be taken in hand by those who can meet such need. These are, I think, the chief benefits which come to any particular district through the establishment of such a council. I cannot give you any hard and fast lines on which these councils shall develop. They are intended to suit the needs of each place where they are set on foot, and if the council has been formed by those who are working—by those who know the people and their needs, then it will doubtless fulfil its objects and will also further the great work of bringing us all nearer together.

These local councils are represented on the national council of Canada, which meets once a year in the different places in the Dominion. It met last year at Ottawa. The different local councils, eight or nine in number, besides the nationally organized societies, were then represented. Ladies from different places read valuable papers on subjects relating to their special work or on subjects of general interest. These national councils have been formed not only in Canada and the United States, but in many countries in Europe, and are intended to join an international council, which meets every five years, again extending the bond of a common sisterhood in work. You will see that there are vast possibilities in this work.

There are doubtless dangers also, for we are but human, and when we in this way gather together representatives of all sections of thought we know that there must be dangers, but we believe that this movement towards real unity—this coming to know one another better and to realize this common responsibility which is ours must tend for good both for ourselves individually and for the communities amongst which we live. And if we begin to think of some of the general subjects on which we can unite—some of the subjects in which all women of whatever church or denomination or section of the community may combine—surely there seem to be very many such subjects in which they are all deeply interested. First of all we must place the home.

We all here agree that the home is woman's first mission. But what does that involve? Sometimes it is spoken of as if home duties meant a narrow life, a circumscribed life, but if we ask ourselves what home means to each of us—what it should mean to each of us—we shall see that it by no means involves a narrow life. If we ask ourselves each of us to think out what would be the ideal for ourselves, each in our own position in our own home, of what we could do and be, and if we could rise to that ideal of character, and influence, and life, and self-sacrifice, you will at once see how much it means and how much we have to learn. Sometimes people speak as though the power to be home-makers came by instinct to women, but do not we know—we who are in our homes as wives, mothers, sisters, daughters—that this is by no means the case? Do we not each of us realize our want of training and of knowledge in our contact with other lives, on which so much depends? Cannot we in these general conferences and meetings which are to bring us together as women who are wanting to fulfil their duty in the world—cannot we specially confer together on some of those matters which touch the very inmost springs of our lives? (Hear, hear.) Do we not need to know much more of how to train our children—how to study our children—to understand the different characters of those little ones that have been confided to us? and whom we often damage because we do not understand and enter into the individuality, the different characteristics of each one and the different training needed to fit them for their work in life. Cannot these subjects bearing upon the relations of parents and children be made, as I trust they will be, most important subjects in your councils? Most valuable papers were read on these topics at the first meeting of the council at Ottawa, and I trust we shall never meet without taking up this subject and endeavoring to help one another to understand what it means to be home-makers in the deepest and broadest sense. And even as regards the bodily wants, the sanitation of our homes, the cure of the sick, the prevention of illness, the knowledge of the value of various foods and their preparation, are we all trained as women to know about these things and understand them? All these subjects have a general interest for us and touch us all very nearly. They are subjects which can be discussed with much help and profit and to which each of us doubtless could give her quota of experience.

Again, in speaking of our homes, another subject has been suggested at our councils—the question of domestic service. It is a subject which is much in the thoughts of women everywhere, not only here but at home. It needs our best thought, and essentially it is one which women in any country should assist one another to solve. It is too large a subject to enter into at any length now, but it is one of those subjects which will have much light thrown on it by these councils and by the coming together of wise, experienced, loving and sympathetic women. (Hear, hear.)

But springing up from these home duties come our social duties, which come to every woman—her duties to society. We sometimes lament the low tone of society, but if there is that low tone anywhere, whose fault is it? Is it not that of the women of the place? And is not a very grave responsibility lying upon us? and especially now in these days when every opportunity is given to woman for thorough education and for the use of her influence for the heightening of the whole tone of society. If we see the young people in our midst making pleasure the main object in life, whose fault is that? If there are two standards of morality expected, one for man and the other for woman; one for Sundays and the other for week days; one for religion and the other for business, whose fault is it? Is it not the fault of those who set the tone in the home and in the social life? In these matters also can we not unite in our conferences those of all churches and sections of thought who desire a lofty standard of morality, whether from the secular or religious point of view?

Can we not help one another to lift higher the ideal of life, whether in the home or social life or the life of the country? (Applause.) Does it not depend upon us women, and especially upon those whom God has called to be mothers, to see that the children grow up with a high ideal of public life, that they should deem it to be a high privilege that they belong to this country, deem it a high honor to be trained to serve their country any way, however humble. These matters come home to us mothers, although I am not sure that the women of any country have realized the duty incumbent upon them to bring up their children with a distinct idea of what that service means. That brings us again to the further thought of woman's duty to her country and to mankind at large; to that wider idea of duty to which women are called in these days. The call comes to all of us in one way or another. There are few who can shroud themselves in the privacy of their homes without hearing in their hearts the summons to serve their fellow creatures in some way or another. It is a most holy call and a high vocation this call which comes to women, but we must remember that one of the great essentials for its success is to carry into our work the element of true womanliness; and what does that quality involve? How has it been brought into being? Is it not the pressure of home duties and of family life that has taught women in a greater or less degree that they must live for others? Is it not a fact that woman must learn this lesson through her children's needs, through the discipline of the home, if she is to rightly perform in any measure her duties as a wife, daughter and mother? And is it in that spirit of self-sacrifice that we are called to go forth to the wider work to which women are being called nowadays, and it is that spirit which only, our Lord has taught us, can regenerate the world. (Applause.)

I cannot suggest what the particular general work for the good of the community may be which the Victoria council, if it is formed, would be likely to take up, but I can indicate what the other councils have taken up, and, by the way, I should tell you where local councils have been formed, namely, at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Hamilton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Yarmouth, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton. Councils are likely to be formed at Vancouver, Regina, Calgary and Medicine Hat. The Ontario councils are much interested now in pushing a movement for manual training in their schools, and this indicates what, perhaps, you could do here.

Col. Baker is inaugurating this most useful reform in your schools, but if it is to be successful it must be backed by public opinion, and who can form the public opinion so well as the wives and mothers? If a paper were prepared showing the advantages of technical education for children and if a discussion ensued it would probably take public opinion one great step on this subject. (Hear, hear.) Montreal, again, is trying to arrange a scheme of associated charities; so very likely will Ottawa. Toronto dealt with the distress last year, being instrumental in starting an employment bureau. Quebec is to try to start a plan for training servants, and others are anxious to secure the appointment of police matrons to look after women newly arrested. It is wonderful how soon the work comes to our hands when we get together and talk over the needs of our community. (Applause.)

Let it be clearly understood that we are not demanding rights by this council; we are but seeking to help one another to perform our duties with a higher spirit and with a deeper motive than ever before, although, indeed, it may lead us to see duties where we never saw them before. But let us never seek to escape the discipline which has sanctified womanhood, but rather let us glory in it. Let us make it yield to us its full fruits, teaching us to give our very best and our very selves to whatever work for the common good God calls us. Let us always remember our basis, the promotion of the "golden rule of love." What more can we require? It can exclude none. It includes all, and in all our different councils we rejoice to know that we have the support and co-operation of all sections; of all the various Protestant denominations; of representatives of the Roman Catholic church and its institutions. Here I would gratefully acknowledge the great support given to us by several of the archbishops and bishops of that church; and then again we have our Jewish sisters also with us. We welcome them all. Let them only be united in one common aim—the uplifting of humanity. Whether this is attempted through what we may call the more secular work of life or the educational work, or the promotion of that which goes to make life beautiful, the promotion of culture in any way, or the promotion of good and healthy recreation and all physical development—anything of that sort as well as directly philanthropic work—we want them all. We want them all to be drawn together by this beautiful and sacred bond of love. (Prolonged applause.)

At the close of Her Excellency's remarks a young lady stepped forward and presented her with a handsome cross of flowers.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Dewdney said the address had given her a clearer idea than she could have obtained in

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BINKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

MUNICIPAL.

Municipal Elections, 1895.

HOUSEHOLDERS' QUALIFICATION.

All persons wishing to qualify, under the above qualification, as voters for the ensuing municipal elections for the year 1895, in accordance with clause E of section 37 of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, can do so by calling at the assessor's office, City Hall, and making the necessary declaration on or before the 30th day of November instant.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., November, 1894.

NOTICE.

Fort street, between Douglas and Blanchard is closed to public traffic. By order

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

October 2nd—tf.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

NOTICE.

Yates street from Langley to Wharf is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

HURRAH!
ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI
Is the best thing in the world for Athletes.
It allays thirst and invigorates the system.
Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Bowness, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, bearing date the 5th day of October, A.D. 1894, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Thomas Bowness, late of the city of Victoria, deceased intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 5th day of November, A.D. 1894, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
oct8-1mo Official Administrator.

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., as No. 14,547 B in Charge Book vol. II, fol. 881, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on the 16th of November, 1894, for the purchase of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the easterly 50 acres of section 9, and the easterly 75 acres of section 10 in range 4, Comiaken District in Vancouver Island, containing in all 825 acres more or less.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated October 15th, 1894.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee. o16-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Thomas Potter of the license now held by the undersigned to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Lion Brewery Saloon, situate at the corner of Chambers street and Queen's avenue, in the City of Victoria.

W. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

Administering the estate of Geo. Fairbrother, deceased, intestate. o31-1m

FINAL NOTICE.

Re Estate William H. Paine, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims against the estate are hereby required to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of December, next; and notice is hereby given that after that day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria this 5th day of November, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street.
Solicitor for John Graham Cox, the executor.

HOTELS, ETC.

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria

Now being under the management of Mr. E. Escalet, is being conducted on strictly first-class principles. Everything being in first-class style, especial attention is paid to the cuisine. Every delicacy of the season will be supplied, while the stock of Wines is of the finest French Vintage.

OYSTERS!

—AT THE—

LOUISVILLE OYSTER HOUSE,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
Recently Opened. First Class Style. Day & Night

TRANSPORTATION.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.
STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

any other way of the objects of the National Women's Council. She hoped Her Excellency would return and find that her remarks had taken root. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mrs. Charles Hayward and carried unanimously.

The Countess of Aberdeen replied that the thanks were on her side. She was pleased to learn that Mrs. Dewdney had kindly consented to act as honorary president of the National Council for the province of British Columbia.

Mrs. Teague, on behalf of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., presented Her Excellency with a handsome bouquet.

Bishop Perrin was asked to say a few words. He heartily appreciated the address, which had been delivered under the most exacting circumstances. He did not know whether there were any ladies present who could have held such a large audience, but he who was used to public speaking, did not think he could have been successful in doing so. The behavior of the people of Victoria impressed him very much indeed as high above that of audiences in other places outside of the Dominion and augurs well for the success of the movement. The address had covered the whole ground, leaving nothing for him to say. He hoped the resolutions would be passed with acclamations, although he being one of the "necessary evils," would not be allowed to vote. (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in a few words expressed his good wishes for the success of the movement. He heartily hoped that what had been said would enter the hearts and homes of the people and the good results extend throughout the province. He assured the ladies of his hearty support of anything that would further their aims in the direction explained in the address. (Applause.)

It was moved by Mrs. Day, seconded by Mrs. Spofford, and unanimously carried, "That a local council of the National Council of the Women of Canada be formed for Victoria and Vancouver Island."

Miss Perrin moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. J. W. Williams, "That the constitution of the National Council of the Women of Canada be accepted by the local committee, and that the following be a provisional committee until the first general meeting: President, Mrs. Baker; Vice-President, Mrs. Day; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Scaife; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gordon Grant; Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. B. Davie."

Her Excellency explained that these were only the provisional directors. The council would be a thoroughly representative one, composed of delegates from all societies and organizations. She expressed the hope that the ladies present who belonged to organizations would bring the matter up at their earliest convenience.

The motion was carried and after a few moments of silent prayer the meeting was brought to a close.

BOYS' BRIGADE.

Last evening the Governor-General, accompanied by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Dr. Lewis Hall, George Carter, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and H. G. Waterson, treasurer, visited the Y. M. C. A. rooms and inspected the Boy's Brigade and the Central Church Brigade. Captain Teague and Lieutenant Roper are the officers of the former, and Captain Blackwood and Lieutenants Finlayson and McLean of the latter. The object of the Brigade is the "advancement of Christ's kingdom among boys and the promotion of habits of reverence, discipline, self-respect and all that tends toward true Christian manliness."

The companies having gone through their drill His Excellency made a short address. It was with real pleasure that he took advantage of this opportunity to inspect the brigades and see something of what has been accomplished in this important movement. It is important, because the lads are taking part in something which will be of benefit to themselves and the community in general. He told of how the Boys' Brigade had been organized in Scotland and had since spread everywhere. After giving the boys some good advice he closed by stating that he would offer a medal for competition between the members of each company for regularity at drill, punctuality and general efficiency. The same offer would be made to ther companies that might be formed.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod thanked His Excellency on behalf of the lads, the inspection being closed with cheers for the Governor-General.

OFF FOR NANAIMO.

After having spent five very busy days in Victoria the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen with their party left this morning at 10 o'clock for Nanaimo. The same special train that took them to Duncan's yesterday was placed at their disposal by the E. & N. railway company. The party went right through to Wellington, where some time was spent in inspecting the mines and visiting other points of interest. On the return to Nanaimo an hour was spent in that city, the party leaving by the Joan at 4 o'clock for Vancouver. To-morrow they will spend in New Westminster, leaving on Monday for the east. The members of the party are the guests of the Messrs. Dunsmuir while travelling between Victoria and Vancouver, both the train and the steamer Joan being placed at their excellencies' disposal by that firm.

Among those who went to Nanaimo on the special train were Col. Prior, M. P.; Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, Bishop Perrin and Miss Perrin, Hon. J. H. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Mr. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. Croft and the Misses Dunsmuir. Some of the party will return from Nanaimo on the special train this evening, while others will accompany the visitors to Vancouver.

NOTES OF THE VISIT.

A visit was paid to the department of agriculture yesterday afternoon and the exhibits which are to be sent to the Imperial Institute were inspected and admired.

Among the many souvenirs of the visit was a handsome crimson silk table cover, heavily embroidered with gold, presented to the Countess of Aberdeen by the Chinese merchants of the city.

Yesterday afternoon the party visited the Conservatory of Music, when the following programme was presented:

National Anthem.
Grand March from "Tannhauser"..Wagner
Misses Walker, Russell, Davie and Adney.
(a) "Valse".....Streabbog
(b) Bridal chorus from "Lohengrin".Wagner
Miss Norman Fumerfelt.
"Adagio Molto Expressivo".....Beethoven
(For violin and piano.)
Mr. Trevalyan Sharp.
"Staccato Polka".....Mulder
Miss Spring.
"Serenata".....Mosjkowski
Miss Fumerfelt.
"The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond"..
.....Old Scottish Song
Miss Wilson.
Song.....
Miss Sharp.

The Governor-General complimented the pupils and teachers and expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present. The Lieut.-Governor and Bishop Perrin were also present.

The newspaper men of the city presented Mr. William Campbell, the Governor-General's secretary, with a pair of briar pipes in a handsome morocco case, a token of gratitude for his courtesy to them during his stay in the city. He did every possible to lend them assistance.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. Caldwell of Nanaimo is at the Oriental.

W. Skene of Vancouver is a guest at the Driard.

Mrs. and Miss Alexander of Duncans are at the Oriental.

T. M. Henderson returned last evening from Vancouver.

Robert Ward returned last evening from a visit to England.

Dr. E. Gilles of Belleville, Ont., is registered at the Driard.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake returned from the Mainland last evening.

Samuel Gibbs, formerly manager of the Enderby Mills, has returned from England.

C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, and John Hendry, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

H. J. Lispett, of Dungeness, and D. M. Caslin, of Vancouver, registered at the Oriental last evening.

A. C. Sheldon, of the Burlington Route, with headquarters at Portland, and Mrs. Sheldon are visiting friends in the city.

C. G. Cunningham, of Cunningham & Hinton, left for Alberni this morning to put in an electric light plant for the paper mill company.

For Sale—30 lots, situate on Cowan and Richmond avenues, Bank, Amphion and Hutton streets, in the healthiest part of the city; price $200 to $275; terms, five dollars down and five dollars per month, without interest. This is a rare chance whereby anyone may secure a building site for a small monthly payment. Apply to Morrow, Holland & Co., Times Building, Broad Street.

THE DEAD CZAR.

Funeral Train at Moscow on the Way to St. Petersburg.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—Solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late emperor of Russia was celebrated at the Russian legation in the presence of a distinguished audience. The celebrant of the mass was Bishop Nicolas of San Francisco. He had three assistants. The services were conducted in the drawing room of the legation, which was appropriately arranged for the occasion. The mass was conducted according to the ritual of the Greek church. President Cleveland occupied a prominent seat directly to the left of Bishop Nicolas. The members of the cabinet present were Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont and Olney.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—A diagnosis shows that the czar died from paralysis of the heart, the result of degenerate muscles, hypertrophy of the heart and granular atrophy of the kidneys.

Moscow, Nov. 9.—A second funeral train accompanied the body of the czar as far as this city. Emperor Nicholas accompanied the body of the czar only as far as Sebastopol, where he boarded the cruiser Oriel en route for St. Petersburg.

—Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Continuation of the Lobb Murder Case at the Assizes.

New Westminster, Nov. 9.—The Lobb case was continued to-day before Judge Bole. Interest in the case is steadily increasing and the court room is continuously crowded with spectators. The evidence of Mrs. Lister, the first person in the room after Lobb gave the alarm, was exceptionally intelligent and embraced every detail concerning the condition of the room in which the dead woman lay. Her posture, position of her feet, and even how her boots were buttoned, were all described by the witness, and when she had finished Judge Bole was forced to compliment her very highly on the valuable assistance she had rendered himself and the jury. The evidence of Chief of Police McKinnon brought out nothing startling. Dr. McKechnie gave expert medical testimony and went on to describe the condition of the room when he entered it. The bed clothes were thrown back and everything about the room betokened preparations for the night. The bullet entered between the third and fourth ribs about two inches to the left of the middle line. It passed downward and slightly outward through the chest, passing through part of the lung and heart and a portion of the lung behind the heart and struck the top edge of the tenth rib. It was fired at an angle of 34 degrees. The evidence of Charles E. Tisdale, gunmaker of Vancouver, occupied the whole morning session to-day. He had made numerous tests with Mr. Young of the Hamilton Powder Company, using pieces of the gown worn by Mrs. Lobb at the time for a target. Shots were fired at various distances from three to eight inches. The same effects were produced as found on the deceased's dressing gown at between 13 1-2 and 15 1-2 inches, proving that the muzzle of the pistol could not have been less than 13 1-2 inches distant or more than 15 1-2, inclining if anything to the latter. Dr. McKechnie, recalled, said he did not believe that the shot was self-inflicted. On the night of the shooting Lobb seemed to be beside himself. Sometimes he would shriek for liquor to be brought and then again refer to the occurrence. The testimony to-day tended strongly against Lobb, who, however, retains the same ghastly unmoved countenance.

OLNEY MAY RETIRE.

Attorney-General of the United States Tired of the Wear and Tear.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Attorney-General Olney, in conversation with intimate friends, during the past few months, has expressed himself anxious to return to private life, saying that the drudgery and responsibility of the position, are wearing on him. In the event of his resignation, the possibility is that W. L. Wilson might succeed him.

Brief Locals.

—The British bark Ladstock, Captain Carnon, arrived here this morning, 104 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to R. P. Rithet and Company. She was brought up by the tug Mogul, and was nearly a week off the Cape before being picked up. She sighted land first on Sunday morning, but it was very foggy and she stood off shore. The Ladstock had fair weather to the Cape, where she encountered a southwesterly gale and then a series of westerly gales, with ice and snow in abundance. The weather was very severe for 15 or 16 days. In the South and North Pacifics she had light winds and calms and poor trades. She will discharge part of her cargo here and part in Vancouver. The vessel has been here before, but this is Captain Carno's first trip here.

WOLF HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

A Sport Compared With Which Hunting Tigers Is Tame.

Wolf hunting is probably the most dangerous sport there is, says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, describing his travels in Russia. With a servant and a couple of fast horses attached to a sleigh I have gone out and baited the ground for the brutes on numerous occasions. A fat hog tied to a tree never failed to collect a pack. The trouble was that it drew too many. The wolves would gather to the number of two or three hundred and devour the pig. Then we would dash upon the scene and the fun would commence. They are as fleet as a deer. To say that they are as fleet as wolves would be more like it. They can outrun the horses every time, and if they are not picked off as fast as they come up you might as well give up the fight and permit yourselves to be devoured.

Imagine yourself making a running fight with a band of three hundred hungry, maddened wolves, and with the knowledge that if one of the fleet little brutes reaches your horses you are a dead man, and you can possibly imagine what a nervy sport it is. It requires a cool head and a good eye. If you miss your mark you're gone. Your only chance of safety lies in keeping your horses up. It is generally a long fight. You look back and see the carcasses of the animals dotting the snow for a mile or so in your wake, and still they pursue you in great numbers. Slowly the pack thins out. Many have dropped bleeding to the ground. Others stop to devour the carcasses. The more they fall the more timid the rest become. When you finally out-distance the pack you have been through the most trying ordeal that the most ardent sportsman could wish.

I consider wolf hunting the most dangerous sport there is. Tiger hunting in India is tame beside it. The only unsatisfactory part of the sport which wolves afford is that after you are all through you haven't anything to show for your efforts. But it is great sport.

ASSIGNEE SALE!

Of "New Home" Sewing Machines at Simpson's,
94 DOUGLAS STREET.

$62 50	MACHINE FOR	$35 00	CASH.
68.00	" "	37.50	"
73.50	" "	40.00	"

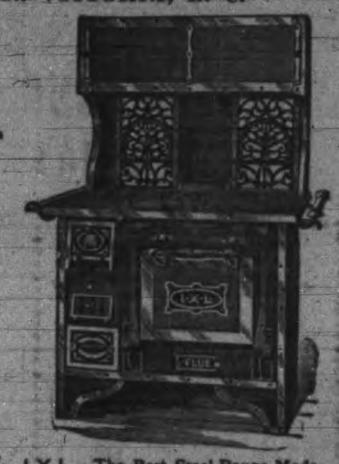
New Wellington COAL & WOOD YARD.

Spratt's Wharf. TELEPHONE 144.

C. J. V. SPRATT
Agent for the
New Vancouver Coal Co.

PERRY & TURNER
42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves, Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights and Roofing.

I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—M Brown, Mrs Freeman, J Finny, Wm Moffat, Mrs J J St Louis, Miss Nellie St Louis, Harry Drury.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—A C Sheldon and wife, Prof Ferguson, Mrs H L Wilson, T R Woodward, W F Flint, C Bennett, J Vajon, J C Bower, R S Miller and wife, Mrs Voorhees, J O Bellen, C Miller, Mr. Fitzstubbs, F Francis and wife, Joseph Hunter, C H Sheerer.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Robert Ward, Samuel Gibbs, John O Bent, Justice Drake, R J Hamilton, C D Rand, L K Safley and wife, Miss Gibbs, Mrs Page, J Page, H McKenzie, Mrs McKenzie, J Gilles, T H Boone, Mrs Moffatt, J Maged, W C Marshall, Wm Skene, T M Henderson, Thos Bradbury, G E McWilliams, Miss Page, T M Graham, T J Beatty, J W Weart, E Bloomfield, E B Morgan, D M Caslin, J Wilson, T H Alcock, H Jones, J McConnell, Mrs Riddley.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco John Breman, wife and child, Geo Roberts, John Belgen and six steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—A & M, S M & T Co, H M Dumbleton, St Paul Hospital, E W & Co, Fell & Co, A & W W, A McGregor & Son.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—C Brand & Co, James Mitchell, H B Co, Lenz & Leiser, R Jamieson, order T B & Co, Langley & Co, E H Heaton care of M & T, M W Waitt, Mrs J S Batty, A D Fuller, Capt O'Leary, J Piercy & Co, Rev T Rogers, E G Prior & Co, Davidson Bros, Col Ind Rev, R P R, Turner Beeton & Co, S Shore, J H Todd, S Leiser, T Earle, R P Rithet, Wilson Bros, F Carne, Fell & Co, Can Gen Elec Co, R Baker, W G Mackenzie, Clarke & Pearson, Johns Bros, Martin & R, R J Mott, Speed Bros, Thorpe & Co, W Hackle, Wood & Orr, Wing On, E G Anderson, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Wks, A McGregor & Son, B Williams & Co, D H Ross & Co, E G Prior & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, Gim Fook Yuen, Hudson Bay Co, H F Cook, J A Clearihue, John Henson, J H Tood & Son, Lawrence Goodacre, Perry & Turner, Pither & Leiser, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, Speed Bros, Spratt & Gray, S Hanson, Sing Kee, S Leiser, The Dominion Mkt Co, Taylor Mill Co, Valo & Brooks, Victoria Electric Co, Victoria-Phoenix Brewery Co, Wilson Bros, Wood & Orr, Yuen Lung, Jas Yong & Co, John Whittield, Fred Schwartz, Colonial Hotel, J Richerback, Chas Anderson, C S Phillip, P R Stewart, Hudson Bay Co, McMillan & Hamilton, Winch & Bower, B C Cattle Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Fall and Winter Suits $25.00
—AT—
CAMPBELL & CO'S,
The Leading Victoria Tailors,
98 Government Street.

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

Gold Silver and Nickle Watches at Rock Bottom Prices at Davidson Bros., The Jewelers

EVERY INDUCEMENT

Is used to make people with no appetite eat heartily. This week we have just got in

METWURST AND SALARMI SAUSAGES.

California Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the House, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fiamerfelt, Gorge Road.